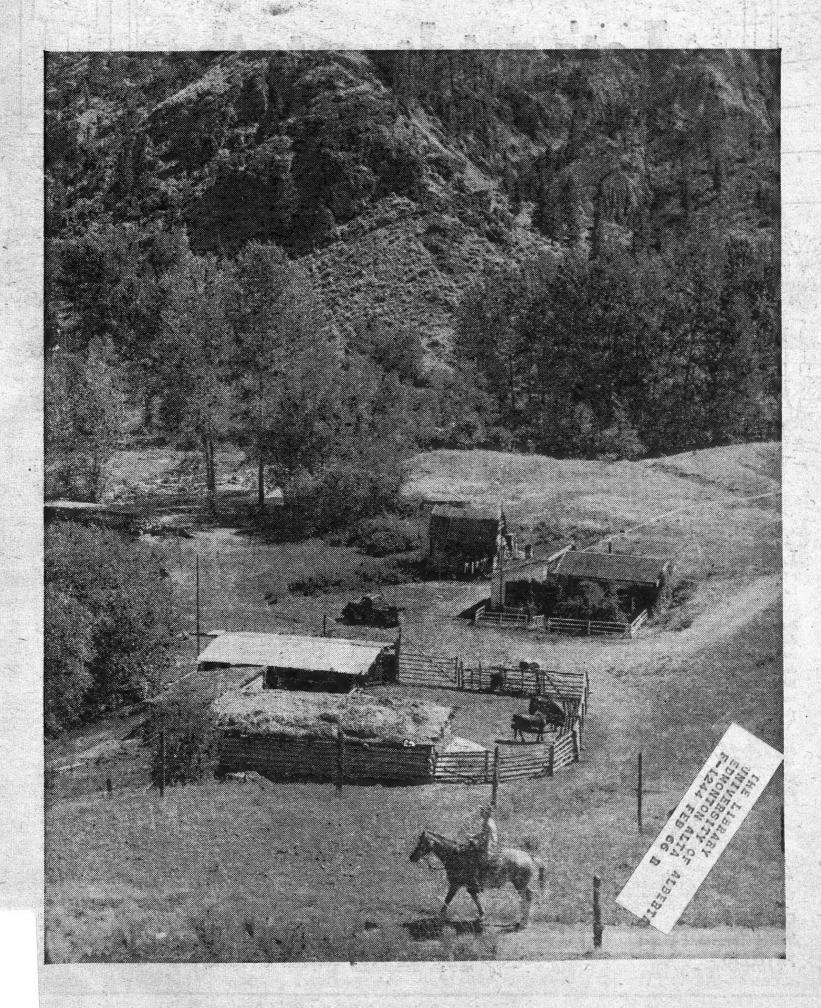
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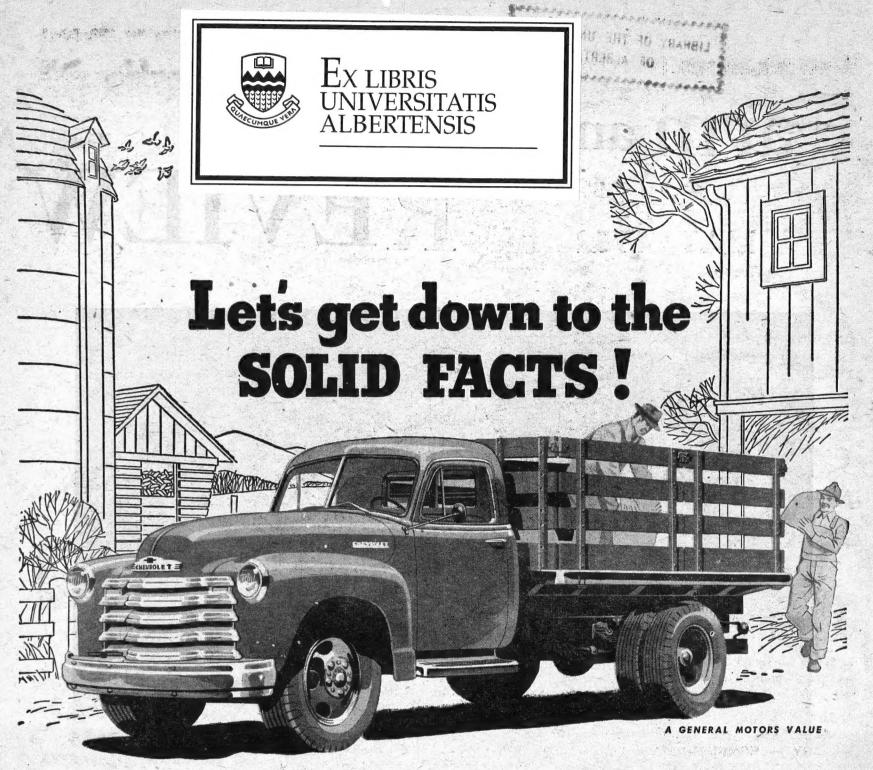
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Farm and Ranch REVIEW



BARD S 560 F225 v.48: no.5 1952



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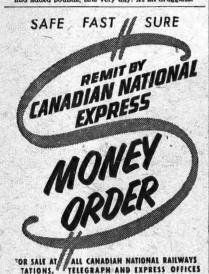
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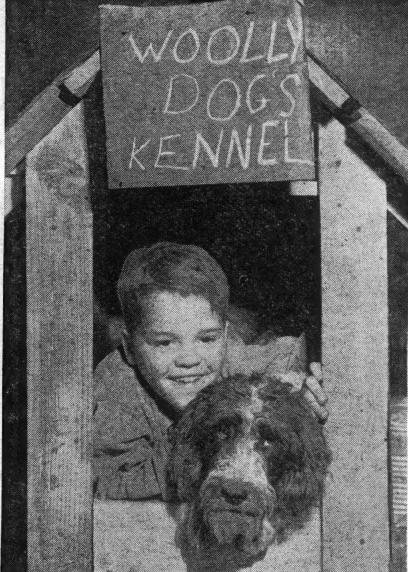


Photo by Nick Morant.

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James H. Gray, Editor

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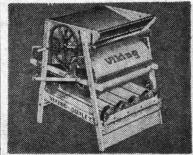
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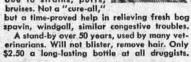
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The Farm and Ranch Editorial Page...

Armed service extravagance is weakening civilian morale

ON page 18 of this issue our readers will find a special report from Ottawa on armed service spending. It should be read with sense of balance for it would be disastrous indeed if we allowed our indignation with armed service waste and extravagance to destroy our perspective. It is essential to the security of this country, and of the democratic way of life, that we do not stint in our expenditures on the defense of Canada and western democracy. That we must never forget.

Having said this, it is also necessary to say that confidence in our defense effort is at a low ebb. We are simply not getting value for our tax dollars and that is as intolerable as permitting our defences to weaken and decay. What, then, is to be done?

The more we think about it, the more we are inclined to the idea that here is the sort of job that requires such an approach and such treatment as the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe would provide. We think it is too big a task to be entrusted to the Canadian general staff. In their special fields, they are undoubtedly able, efficient and conscientious. But their special fields are fighting wars, training soldiers, sailors, airmen; making battle plans, supplying soldiers in the field with guns and ammunition and planes, supplying sailors with ships and torpedoes.

The Canadian defense effort, which is essentially a preparedness programme, is not confined to these matters. It goes far

afield and takes in areas in which professional soldiers cannot be expected to be proficient — in economical operation, in dollar stretching, in getting top value for money spent.

When, during the last war, Mr. Howe was given the responsibility of vastly expanding our production, he called in experts from peacetime industry to help. He got men who had come to the top through ability and who knew how to get the best value for the money they were spending. There is need for just such an organization to take over our armed service spending now.

Spending two billion dollars a year, as the defense departments are now doing, is the biggest business in Canada. It ought to be operated as such, moreover, with a very critical eye upon the need of various expenditures. Who says that it is necessary to build Heaven only knows how many thousand permanent houses for army personnel around various training centres? Surely something slightly less posh, and a lot less expensive, would have served just as well. We can understand the desire of the armed services to get the best accommodation possible for all concerned. That is natural.

It is also natural for the people who pay the shot for these things to take a very dim view of them. Why, they may well ask, is it necessary to provide the services with housing accommodation that is far superior to what the average Canadian can afford for himself? The average Canadian has great difficulty in seeing the necessity for expenditures like this and hence becomes suspicious of all armed service spending.

The ultimate result of this state of mind is a diminution of public support of the services. May this not be the explanation why, despite an outrageously expensive high-pressure advertising campaign; recruits are hard to get? We don't know. But we do know that our defense services cannot function properly unless they have the enthusiastic support of the people.

One way of assuring that support is to convince the people that they are getting value for their money, that their taxes are not being frittered away by untold thousands of wasteful practices. We have a strong feeling that this can now only be done by the most vigorous reshuffling of the top spending authorities. Let's do as Mr. Howe did in wartime. Let's draft some of our economy conscious operators of industry and give them the job of spending our defense dollars. Certainly, unless something drastic is done, there will be an everincreasing under-current of public discontent with the way our tax dollars are being wasted. That, in the light of current world conditions, is the worst thing that can happen to our armed services.

Their job is to defend Canada. Their record on this score is beyond criticism, completely so. The simple fact is that so complex a thing as a programme for preparedness is something that should not have been given to the services in the beginning. It is essential a "C. D. Howe munitions and supply job." It is no disgrace to the army to say that it is not equipped or able to do this job. It was unfair to the services that they were given the responsibility in the first place. The sooner we divide the two, let a civilian authority take over the nontraining and non-fighting expenditures, the sooner will the health of a sick patient be restored.

Give the money to the universities

WE don't imagine that there is any record anywhere of a government department voluntarily voting itself out of business. Hence we don't have much faith that the Dominion Department of Agriculture will pay much attention to this suggestion: Why not divest itself of its Science Service branch campletely and turn this important function over to the Canadian universities?

This, we confess is not an original idea with us. It has been suggested by several people who, like the Farm and Ranch, are concerned with the way the research tale has come to wag the agricultural dog of Mr. Gardiner's department. But the idea seems a good one, even if we didn't think of it first.

Our Canadian universities are all hard pressed for funds. The Dominion Governmen this year instituted a plan to provide them with grants. These grants could be increased many fold if they were made conditional upon the universities carrying out experiments in basic plant and animal research now being done at Science Service laboratories.

Much valuable research is now being done in the Universities. At the same time, we are told, a great deal of the research being undertaken at the government laboratories is of a nature that belongs to a university. If this is so, there must be a

good deal of duplication. For example, research goes on in scores of American universities, in hundreds of industrial laboratories in the United States. Only the smallest fraction of this effort ever reaches the farmers. The very bulk of the outflow makes it indigestible. As one scientist put it to us—it would require a 72-hour work-week for any scientist simply to read the reports of experiments being undertaken today in his specialized field.

There is, of course, no sound objection to duplication of effort in experiments in University labs. There is the most cogent

Speaking of roads here's a frightful thought!

FARMERS of Alberta, who have been isolated this spring by complete disappearance of roads and highways may think they have cause for complaint. We wouldn't be inclined to argue the point. But just to take some of the sting out, we suggest theirs is not the worst of all possible words.

Suppose, for example, they lived in a place called Saskalta — where a C.C.F. government built all the bridges and a Social Credit government built all the highways!

argument against having a government agency, financed by taxpayers' money, doing the same thing. University students learn to be scientists by laboratory experiments. Because of lack of funds, universities have been unable to provide facilities equal to those available, for example, in industrial laboratories. The expensive scientific instruments and equipment that has been provided for Science Service would find full-time usage in our universities.

University students, with a hankering for agricultural research, would become immersed in the problems of prairie agriculture as under-graduates. Upon graduation they would be better able to carry forward experiments begun in under-graduate studies.

The gains of such a system would be substantial. The Department of agriculture could get back to its reason for existence—serving the farmers on the land. This would enable it to sift and disseminate the vast store of scientific material already available in laboratory files. The universities would be provided with badly needed funds and better equipment. This would encourage students to enroll in scientific agricultural courses. There would be less duplication of effort, of buildings and supplies, hence the burden of the taxpayers would be lightened. In short, we'd get a lot more for our money than we are getting now.

Farm and Ranch Editorials

Who won the "Cold War"?

THINGS were a lot simpler in the old days. There was war or there was peace. Now there are cold wars and shooting wars, and wars that are not really wars at all—as Korea. Perhaps this age should be defined in three parts: A cold war is when nobody is shooting at anybody else and everybody is rattling guns and making noises. A tepid war is when some people are waging war but everybody tries to act as if they were not at war. A hot war would be when the world is engulfed in another World War.

As we are now in the second stage — the tepid phase — it may be useful to ask, and try to answer, this question — Who won the cold war?

At first sight, the advantages gained by the forces of democracy over the forces of Communism have been immense. Russian aggression, which spread over Europe, captured states like Czechoslovakia, Poland. Hungary and the Balkins, has been halted. At the very least, the West has bought time in which to prepare to defend itself. It has, as well, substantially dispelled the cloud of hopeless defeatism that descended on Western Europe after the Second World War. We have slowly put some alliances in working order which should be most useful if the Russians ever decide that the time is ripe for the launching of an atomic war. These are the gains to our side, and they are substantial.

So are the debits on our books. By its belligerence, by its ruthless cynicism, Russian Communism has forced us to turn our attention from the peaceful pursuit of happiness to preparation for war. Wars are no longer decided by masses of men bearing guns. They are decided in a large measure by the use of science and material resources. In all the materials of war, we hold a substantial advantage over Russia. But our resources are by no means unlimited.

We do not have enough of many materials to supply both our peaceful production and our war production. Steel that could have been left in the ground against future peacetime requirements has to be dug up and be used not for war but for war preparation. There is a difference. It goes into the expansion of plants and machinery for making guns and planes. But all our plans for this production lag. Shortages of critical machine tools, of materials, and in stock piles are partly to blame. So is our inability to freeze upon a particular weapon. and give it all out production for fear that it will be obsolete by the time the war starts. It is this twilight between peace and war that causes an immense wastage of our material and human resources.

The needs of preparedness cause great pockets of unemployment. It causes us to take millions of men out of useful civilian employment and put them in uniform or in defense jobs. They must be maintained by those that are left over from preparedness production. A terrible strain is imposed upon our economies. We must go deeper and deeper into debt. Taxes are imposed that would have been considered crushing even in wartime.

The cost of the atomic weapon rat-race makes all other armament bills seem insignificant. The time when bombers could be mass produced is passed. The jet engines have made the internal working of airplanes so complex that they must be constructed like the finest of watches, with miles and miles of electrical cables and wires. The atomic bombs costs hundreds of millions of dollars. Building carriers for them, and defences against enemy carriers, runs high into the billions.

Nobody objects too strenuously to our preparations to defend ourselves. We understand very clearly the nature of the menace that faces us. We know that it can be defeated only if we are strong because it recognizes nothing save brute strength. Yet we will accept many things in a real war that we will accept even in a critical period of preparation for defence. The signs of strains are beginning to appear.

And what of the Russians? Are they also engaged in an all-out campaign to ready themselves for war? Or, having disrupted our economies, having forced to us channel so much of our material and effort into preparation, has the real purposes of the Kremlin been served? We have no way of knowing. But here the aggressor has all the advantage. The Third World War, if there is one, will come only when the Russians decide to launch it. Having forced us to embark on a programme that wastes both our human and material resources, the Kremlin can sit back and wait. Wait for what? . For us to slacken our efforts, for social unrest to sap our strength, for a weakening of our will to go on making an effort.

Then to set the whole process in motion again it can stage another Korea in some other remote corner of the world and force us redouble our efforts. And because it will be the Kremlin that will make the decision for peace or war, this sort of thing can go on indefinitely. From all this one conclusion stands out: We may not have lost the cold war, but we did not win it, not by a long shot.

We'd like to nominate a master farmer

O^{NE} day last winter a farmer from the Empress district dropped into the Farm and Ranch office for a chat. The result was the story you'll find on page 30.

Henry Dosch's struggle not only to survive, but to transform a rock strewn, arid farm into something of beauty and value is one of the most intriguing we have encountered in a long time. It is a story of hard work, imagination and persistance. Above all it is a success story for Henry Dosch has won his struggle against nature.

Year in and year out, Henry Dosch concluded away back in 1912, enough moisture fell even in the Acadia valley to grow a crop of some kind if all the moisture could be utilized. So with his two hands and his horses he became a moisture hoarder. He built his first dam and did the engineering with a carpenter's level. Rock, by the hundreds of tons, was laboriously gathered and used to rip-rap the dam. As the dam caught and held water, trees were planted. Even in the driest years there was water enough for the garden.

As the years passed a second and then a third dam were built. As he points out in his story, his last dam was built much higher than the first two and only after prolonged arguments with the experts who said it was impossible.

If what Henry Dosch has done in the Acadia valley doesn't make him a "master farmer," then Mr. Ure can surely take his annual awards and file them and forget them. To us, he epitomizes those qualities which are most prized among farmers: self-reliance, independence of mind, industriousness and a genuine love of the land. In the last few years, much has been written and said about soil conservation, about land utilization, about water conservation. But unless this writing and talking results in action by the farmers on the land, it is wasted

Out at Empress, Henry Dosch was 40 years ahead of his time. He was doing things 30 years ago that are only now coming into fashion. And he was doing them all the hard way. It doesn't take a full blown genius to be a success on a farm in the rich soil areas where rainfall is plentiful. But to succeed where Henry Dosch has succeeded is a triumph indeed. If he isn't a "master-farmer," we're never heard of one.

Americans buy while Canadians slumber

THE inflow of American capital into Canada, which has pushed the Canadian dollar up to parity with the American dollar, naturally has eastern Canada interested. In Ottawa, for example, the flow is attributed to confidence in the stability of the Canadian economy. There is some grounds for this opinion, though it is hardly the main factor.

The real magnet that is pulling American money into Canada is Canada's store of natural resources. These resources have been here from the beginning. They constitute perhaps the world's greatest supply of undeveloped industrial strategic material. We have more coal, more oil, more iron ore, more nickel and silver and zinc than we know what to do with. At the same time, these materials are gradually being depleted in the United States and in Europe. The discovery that there is such a place as Canada, that it abounds in natural wealth, has awakened American capital to the opportunities here.

Canadians, however, are still slumbering. Still shackled by a depression mentality, our financial leaders bury their wealth in bonds, mortgages and insurance policies while the Americans plunk their funds into title to natural resources.

Organic agriculture and cattle diseases

By LEONARD D. NESBITT

widely separated centers in central India, convinced me that foot and mouth disease is a consequence of malnutrition pure and simple, and that the remedies which have been devised in countries like Great Britain to deal with the trouble, namely the slaughter of the infected animals, are both supreficial and also inadmissible. Such attempts to control a breakout should cease. Cases of foot and mouth disease should be utilized to tune up practice to see to it that the animals are fed on the fresh produce of fertile soil. The trouble will then pass and will not spread to the surrounding areas, providing the animals there are also in good fettle. Foot and mouth outbreaks are a sure sign of bad farming."

The above paragraph is from a book entitled "The Soil and Health" by Sir Albert Howard, Fellow of the Imperial College of Science, and for many years director of plant industry at Indore, India. The author spent his life studying the various crops of England, Europe, the West Indies, Asia and Africa as a trained soil scientist specializing in investigating the diseases of crops and animals. From his findings, the modern organic agricultural movement began which is now becoming an agricultural revolution in many countries.

Foot and mouth disease is dealt with by the author in one chapter of his book under the heading "Disease and Health in Livestock". That disease is widespread in India and Sir Albert Howard decided to conduct an experiment. He selected a number of oxen, fed them with fresh green fodder, silage and grain, all produced from fertile soil, provided them with suitable housing and took good care of them for a period of time. The animals were then brought into contact with cattle suffering from foot and mouth disease, going so far as to allow the well-fed oxen to use common pastures with the infected animals. No infection took place. This experiment was re-peated year after year for 13 years, with like results.

Ample Food

The most complete demonstration of the principle that soil fertility is the basis of health in animals is claimed by the author took place at the Institute of Plant Industry in Indore, India, where 20 pairs of oxen were maintained. Again the greatest care was taken to select sound animals to start with, to provide them with a good water supply, a comfortable well ventilated shed and

"MY experience covering a plenty of nutritious food, all raised on humus-filled soil. A special feature of the food supply was the provision of ample silage for the months March to sequence of malnutrition pure and simple, and that the remedies which have been devised

The result was complete absence of foot and mouth and other diseases for a period of Then a series of in-6 years. cidents resulted in a shortage of good food while the 40 animals had to be worked rather The oxen soon lost heavily. condition, and for the first and last time in the author's 25 years Indian experience, he had to deal with a few very mild cases of foot and mouth disease contracted by some dozen ani-The patients were rested for a fortnight and given better food, and the trouble disappeared never to return.

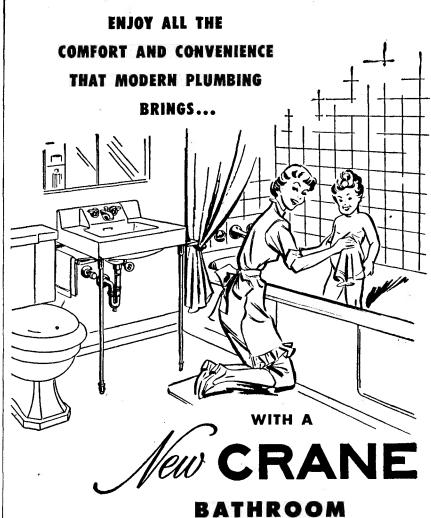
Is It Really Virus?

Foot and mouth is considered to be a virus disease. Sir Albert Howard says that it could perhaps be more correctly described as a simple consequence of malnutrition due either to the fact that the proteins of the food have not been properly synthesized or to some obvious error in management. The long experience of foot and mouth disease suggests that an important factor in the prevention of the disease is food from humusfilled soil.

The book "The Soil and Health" was loaned to me by S. S. Sears of Nanton. The above condensation of one chapter is presented to show the views of an agriculturist with scientific training and long experience on a subject of great interest to farm people in western Canada. At the present time veterinarians will not agree entirely. They say that foot and mouth disease has been rife in India for centuries and cattle have gained a degree of immunity thereto and similar experiments in a disease free country like Canada would not have the same results.



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Refreshing Pause



Photo by Nick Moran

The progress of soil science has outstripped farm practice

By Joseph Paul

GARDENERS and farmers of of an earlier generation claimed plowing dry land was bad for the soil. Some said it would spoil the land for 2 years; others would shake their heads and say "at least 4 years." The latter were probably nearer the whole truth. Since their time the science of soil physics has developed remarkably, but what of the practices related to it?

tices related to it?

Many of the early settlers were experienced in careful handling of the soil. They held to their earlier training of good husbandry to the end; but their sons were inclined to get on with the job of breaking up the extra quarter section. The futility of trying to farm carefully during the depression and drought followed by the emergencies of the war years has finished the job. The older ideas of soil management have been forgotten or changed. Strong official support has been given for the theory that tillage is a necessary evil which should be practiced to as limited an extent as absolutely necessary for weed control. No doubt there has been good cause for reciting this theory in connection with many farming problems.

On the other hand there is no doubt this theory suited the circumstances of the West better than it has suited the land.

Every force affecting prairiefarming in the past has driven hard toward the goal of "less tillage on more acres." Thus there has been a general trend toward postponing every tillage operation as long as possible. This has resulted in less tillage all right, but it has also developed a general practice of working in dry soil in the dry plains area, and it has caused poorer weed control in the more humid districts. The pendulum is turning back, but one extreme may be as dangerous as the other. What is the relation between soil structure and tillage?

Big Crop

Here is an actual case to consider: A farmer reported a very successful job of black summer-fallowing for the eradication of patches of leafy spurge on park belt land. The field was worked 12 times with almost complete eradication resulting. This land raised a crop the following year which was the best produced for many years.

Another field was worked by another man in the same season on the same soil type and for the same weed. After 6 times over this operator announced that it could not be done as his land was so loose then he couldn't turn his tractor at the corners. His solution for this impossible situation was to sterilize the soil with chemical wherever leafy spurge was growing. The worst of it is he was following expert advice.

Perhaps you have noticed one man will get out with a harrow on a moist field, break up a shallow crust of soil into little clods and you will think he has exposed the whole thing to soil drifting. A few days later soil drifting starts - but not on the field that was worked starts on one that hasn't been touched since last fall. well that's easy. If a stroke with the harrow does the trick, let's go. But alas the harrow makes it worse. Why? Probably the moisture content of the soil near the surface had a great deal to do with it. If the harrow teeth were working into the soil which was almost too wet to work, the soil would be molded into grains instead of being ground to dust. Two days later might be too late.

What Science Says

Can the science of soil physics describe these factors in terms that can be applied in the field? Well, probably it can but you would have to be the judge and the decisions have to be made in the field. No matter how the problem is tackled the man on the land has to know the feel of the soil and be able to tell when it is right to work.

Some may think it doesn't matter but ask the man who has ridges of drift soil that look like the best soil in his field. They may remain unproductive for years because the rain runs off instead of going in. This is usually noticed in the drift from fields of heavy loam or clay. A wet season with some good long drizzly rains may start things growing again. Otherwise it helps to get out right after a little rain and deliberately try to clod up the surface by working the soil too wet. These clods will help form a reservoir for the next shower. Nothing can be gained by working these ridges when they are dry. Moisture makes the difference.

Pulling any implement through dry hard soil breaks part of the soil into clods and grinds part of it into dust. Pulling an implement through soil that is too wet will mold it into clods that will bake hard as bricks. There is a range in between these extremes where soil may be worked with little or no damage to it's structure. Soil which has been poorly treated in the past will be improved by tillage if the moisture is right. But you have to be the judge so you must know the feel of your land.

Pure sánd has no structure but loams and clays may be managed so as to have the tilled portion in the form of dust, clods, or small grains. A layer of small clods at the surface is desirable for soil drifting control and they give temporary protection from the puddling effect of a heavy shower but they serve no other purpose. The structure required for plant growth is the granular structure well compacted by weather and tillage.

The action of wetting and drying, freezing and thawing and the growth and decay of plant roots, all helps to produce a desirable granulation of the soil. Once a soil is in good condition tillage should be planned to keep it that way, and to control the surface layer to meet the needs of weed control, soil conservation, and any special requirements of the crop to be grown.

The most careful observers have always attached great importance to the physical condition or structure of cultivated land. An early and novel description of such observations is contained in this quotation from Virgil in the Georgics, 37 B.C.:

"Now I will tell you by what

"Now I will tell you by what means you may distinguish each soil. If you desire to know whether it be loose or unusually close, since the one is favorable for corn, the other for vine; first, you will select a place beforehand and order a pit to be sunk deep where the soil is unbroken, and you will restore to its place again all the clay, and with your feet tread the mould till it be level on top.

"If the mould shall prove deficient ,the soil will be loose and better suited for cattle and for the kindly vine; but if it refuses to go into the space it formerly occupied, and if, after the pit has been filled and surplus of earth remain, the land will be close: look for stubborn clods and stiff ridges, and break up the earth with strong bullocks."

Note that tillage was used to improve the structure of land which was in poor condition. The usefulness of tillage in this regard has been pretty generally recognized down through the ages. Only on the semi arid plains of this continent has the idea been seriously questioned. This questioning is to be expected under our conditions of farming where sometimes by necessity and sometimes by design the land is worked as dry as possible instead of being handled as moist as possible. Under such conditions tillage is more likely to destroy than to improve soil structure.

Moist soil absorbs heat or cold more rapidly than dry soil. Black soil absorbs the sun's heat faster than light colored soil. Trash cover reduces evaporation by sheltering ground from the sun and wind. Evaporation of moisture cools the soil. The layer of dry dirt at the surface insulates the lower layers from excessive evaporation or temperature changes, but this top layer will be more subject to temperature changes when dry than when wet. These are some of the complicated relationships of soil physics. Some of them can be influenced by tillage. All of them help to de-termine when the land will be ready for seeding.

Science could provide means of measuring each one of these factors, but you are not interested in them separately. You are interested in the combined effect of all of them. The answer is just below the surface of the ground. There are always sufficient numbers of weed seeds in the ground to indicate when growth has started. The appearance of these thread-like white sprouts indicate the possibility of tilling to kill a crop of weeds and it indicates the suitability of the soil to receive the seed of cultivated crops.

Left us Behind

Perhaps it is wrong to refer to soil physics as the lost science. It is more truly described as a science that has gone ahead without us. Many interesting facts have been recorded and old theories replaced with new ones. But how do you intend to apply the knowledge that "granulation occurs at

(Continued on page 10)

Dairy Farmers ACROSS CANADA



SUPPORT THE JUNE "SET-ASIDE"

The Dairy Foods Service Bureau—the advertising and sales promotion division of the Dairy Farmers of Canada—is now completing its second yearly campaign to sell more dairy foods to more people—for bigger, more stable markets. Since December 1950, Dairy Farmers have been advertising their products and service regularly through

79 Daily Newspapers
260 Weekly Newspapers
5 National Women's Magazines
19 Trade Publications
27 Farm Publications
29 English Network Radio Stations
10 French Network Radio Stations

In addition, the Dairy Foods Service Bureau and Marie Fraser, Food Editor, have been supplying dairy food articles, pictures and recipes regularly to daily and weekend newspapers and to radio commentators across Canada. The Bureau has distributed more than 150,000 recipe pamphlets in answer to requests from the public. Other activities of the Bureau include preparation of point-of-sale displays, truck cards, consumer exhibits and other types of promotional and public relations material.

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Competition for the consumer's food dollar never was keener than today. Manufacturers of products directly competitive with dairy foods spend five times as much as the dairy industry in national advertising of all types. In the face of this competition, your market at home for dairy foods has increased by 3.7% in volume and by 6.15% in value since 1949, when export markets were lost.

Only by continuing an aggressive and well-rounded advertising and promotion campaign can the dairy producer hold and improve his market position. Only by your continuing support of the June "Set-Aside" can your advertising and public relations campaign be kept rolling.



DAIRY FARMERS OF CANADA

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"I put away my hard-earned money"

This young bank depositor recently wrote to his bank manager:

"I made a goal of \$1,000 for this year. It is two years since I opened the account with two dollars. I owe thanks to you that I put away my hard-earned money where it will benefit me... I do not wish to touch it for the time being."

Building up a bank account means work and sacrifice. But Canadians know the value of having savings handy in time of opportunity or need: they maintain 7½ million savings accounts in the chartered banks—almost twice as many as ten years ago. At the same time bank staffs have almost doubled. That, and higher wages, have increased bank payrolls almost three times.

More people use the banks, more people work for the banks than ever before.

This advertisement, based on an actual letter, is presented here by

THE BANKS SERVING YOUR COMMUNITY



Here's a brand new crop for irrigated farms

By W. D. Hay

ANY new crop which can be grown more profitably than wheat is always of interest to prairie farmers, particularly those on irrigated land. Safflowers are attracting some attention at the present time.

This plant belongs to the

This plant belongs to the thistle family, and looks like a big thistle with yellow flowers. However, there is no likelihood of it becoming troublesome as a weed. It is very branching, with heads at the ends of the branches containing numerous seeds resembling small sunflower seeds.

The content of the seed are usually:

Hull — 35 to 50%

Moisture — 5 to 10%

Oil — 26 to 37%

Protein — 12 to 22%

The rapid development of safflowers in the United States is no doubt largely responsible for an interest being shown in them now in many parts of the prairie provinces. They have been tested for several years at the Experimental Station at Lethbridge on both dry and irrigated land but we never considered that they showed much promise of becoming a crop of any importance, chiefly on account of their late maturity, their low oil content, and their probable inability to compete with flax for a market. We had tested them, as we had many other new crops, with the hope that they would prove to be a useful specialized crop for irrigated land.

People in countries extending from North Africa to India have grown safflowers for centuries, for the red dye which they made from the blossoms and for oil. The crop has been tested in different places in the States for the last half century. It has probably also been tested elsewhere in Canada, but it was not considered at all promising either in the States or Canada until very recent years.

* (Continued from page 9)

right angles to the tangents of the curve of the plow share and moldboard and not parallal to them."

Possibly we have read too much in recent years of the spectacular advances in agricultural science. Perhaps we have made the error of mistaking the accumulation of knowledge for progress. Certainly we have slipped into the easy habit of accepting every change as an improvement. We have failed to distinguish between knowledge, understanding, and application. Progress requires all three — especially application.

If you would apply knowledge and understanding to tilling the soil you must know the feel of the earth, even if it means climbing down off a tractor to get a handful.

The Chemurgy Project of the University of Nebraska has improved the cultural methods for handling safflowers and has also produced several improved strains. These new strains have resulted in the crop becoming one of commercial importance in a period of only two or three years. In 1948 there were 15,000 acres grown in the area of western Nebraska, eastern Colorado and eastern Wyoming. In 1950 it was estimated that Colorado might produce much as 100 tankcars of oil that season, and California 150 tankcars. Figures regarding the 1951 crop are not available, but it is believed that the interest in the crop has maintained a steady increase in the areas mentioned above.

New Development

Several new developments have occurred in recent years to make us feel that safflowers are worthy of more attention. Probably the most important is the introduction of these improved strains from Nebraska. It does look as if we can hope to get a variety greatly improved both from the standpoint of earliness and oil content. It looks also as if they can be marketed now without too much difficulty if they can be grown in sufficient quantity to interest the oil seed companies. The land between Taber and Medicine Hat, which will come under irrigation in a year or two, will provide a better district for safflowers than the area near Lethbridge, since the altitude is lower and the season is hotter.

Previous to 1949 we had been testing on irrigated land six of the best varieties obtainable. Their average yields of seed per acre for a four-year period ran from 1,640 pounds up to 2,460 pounds. The oil content was determined for only two of these seasons and the best one had an average of 27.2 percent, but none of the others averaged better than 23 percent. Flax generally yields about 35% of oil

Since 1949 we have included the Nebraska strains in our tests at the Lethbridge Station and have been endeavouring to determine the one most suitable for reproduction in the district. There are several factors to be considered and one of the chief ones is the reaction of the variety to disease. It would be preferable to choose a variety suitable to both dry and irrigated land if possible, since the crop would probably be grown under both conditions, but we have found that at least one of these strains (No. 9) and possibly a second one must be ruled out for irrigated land on account of its susceptibility to root rot.

The No. 9 strain was a total failure last season under irrigation, and almost as bad in 1950, on account of root rot, and the

N.852 strain, which is usually good on dry land, was also badly affected by root rot under irrigation. Dr. M. W. Cormack, who has examined the plots each year from the standpoint of disease, is of the opinion that since our cropping system un-der irrigated conditions is very different from that on dry land, some other host may have been responsible for a build-up of the root rot organism under irrigation. That would appear to be a logical reason since root rot has not been troublesome on dry land even on wet years such as last year. Rust has been noted to some extent on all varieties but never to the point where it could be considered as serious. We may find it advisable to choose certain strains for dry land and others for irrigated land.

Another chief factor to consider in the choice of a variety is earliness. We certainly need the earliest variety obtainable provided it is not too inferior from other standpoints. least 120 days are considered necessary to make a crop in the States. We have little or no definite information in regard to the time of maturity of these different Nebraska strains since the last two seasons were particularly bad ones for safflowers and none of them fully ripened. However, of the two strains which we consider the best for Southern Alberta, namely N.8 and N.852, the latter is definitely the earlier. The variety called Indian, one of Hindustan origin, is considerably earlier than either of these strains, and while it is not very useful in itself on account of low oil content, it should be useful in breeding for earliness.

Oil content is another important factor to consider in varieties. The Nebraska strains are a big improvement over the older varieties in oil content. In areas where the crop is well adapted N.8 usually gives from 30 to 37% oil and N.852 from 32% to 36%. Nebraska growers do not consider for commercial production any strains that drop below 28% in oil con-

At Lethbridge we have run dates of seeding trials several times on safflowers, making the first seeding as early as possible in spring and the succeeding ones two weeks apart, extending up to June 1, and we have invariably found that the first seeding was the best. The different publications on saf-flowers indicate that they will stand late spring frosts down to 15°.

tent.

Last spring we fertilized two small plots at the time of seeding, one with 11-48-0 and the other with 10-16-0, both at the rate of 100 pounds per acre. There was a very definite beneficial effect which was quite obvious throughout the whole season. Shortly before the blooming period the fertilized plots were practically twice as tall as the check plots, and they commenced blooming just a little earlier.

A good number of the earliest and most desirable plants were selected and tagged last season at blossoming time in an effort to build up more suitable strains, but unfortunately the frost destroyed all of these before maturity.

This selection work will be continued and we think that if a much earlier strain, with the other desirable qualities, can be produced, and an additional little boost can be given with fertilizer, the crop may have some hope for success in the area between Taber and Medi-cine Hat where the season should be more favourable than it is at Lethbridge.

The literature on safflowers tells us that they require a fair amount of moisture in the spring and up till blossoming time, and that during that time heat requirements are their about the same as for wheat and barley. A dry atmosphere is required after blossoming but the crop should have an adequate supply of soil moisture. With irrigation we can regulate the moisture requirements in the area referred to and we certainly have the temperature and dry atmosphere requirements.

Into the Old Corral



Photo by Nick Morant.



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What are we going to do with all the surplus poultry?

By TOM LEACH

MORE turkey poults were hatched in B.C. during the first three months of 1952 than during the entire year of 1951. That, combined with mounting storage holdings of other poultry meat is causing a few wrinkles on the brow of the B.C. poultry and turkey farmer.

The whole matter was discussed extensively at the annual meeting of the B.C. Poultry Industries Council but when the meeting adjourned shortly after midnight no solution had been found to dispose of the eggs and meat which will continue to be a problem on the industries hands for several months at least.

Figures provided by government officials told a story which was hard to understand. Despite forebodings of weaker markets the poultry farmers and particularly turkey raisers appear to have embarked on a production program which outstrips the growing population and current sales prospects. While deploring the low price established by the Prices Support Board which was supposed to prevent the egg market from failing too far, the farmers have seemingly expanded the hatch of chicks and poults.

Hatchery figures indicate an increase in chick production during the first two months of 1952, but it now appears unlikely that more pullets will be available for B.C.s laying houses than there were in 1951. The actual figures show that in 1951 the hatch was 843,000 and in 1952 during the same two months hatcheries turned out of their incubators a total of 903,091 chicks. However, this year they destroyed 132,000 more cockerels than they did during the same period of last year. There has been no demand for cockerel chicks to raise as broilers.

Destruction of those 132,000 cockerels removes a potential poultry meat production of nearly one-half million pounds, but that is more than offset by the large turkey hatch, and the west coast industry is wondering how it will be sold. They have come forward with two suggestions, one of which dates back to the fall and winter of 1949-1950.

Big Campaign

The 1959 season followed upon the heels of high production for the export trade with Great Britain. Due to monetary difficulties that market was closed and left a surplus egg production to sell on the Canadian market which was not prepared to absorb such large quantities. Low prices resulted which encouraged an increase in consumption but to dispose of the eggs as quickly as they were

coming from the farms, the B.C. Poultry Industries Council undertook a sales and advertising campaign.

It was a program designed only for British Columbia. Funds were collected from B.C. feed and produce firms. Banners were printed and advertisements were placed in the papers and also on the radio. They called it the "Eat More Eggs" campaign and were given support by all of the large grocery and chain stores.

Unusual storms that winter caught many poultry farmers off guard and their production fell off at a rapid rate and the result was that all the surplus eggs in B.C. were sold rapidly. In order to supply the increased demand eggs were brought in from Alberta, Saskatchewan and even from Manitoba.

Sales zoomed upward following the first series of advertisements and one large store showed an increase of 19% in egg sales for that week. During the period called "Egg Week" the sales were 42% higher than for any other week. A chain store operating in Vancouver, the Fraser Valley and on Vancouver Island reported sales 60% above normal during "Egg Week".

The experience gained during that campaign is the basis for the resolution which the Council passed unanimously. It asks the Canadian Poultry Institute to undertake a similar campaign on a national scale to dispose of the surplus poultry and eggs that are accumulating now. They realize that the cost of such a campaign would be enormous, but it is pointed out that the dairy farmers have managed a similar program by deducting 1 cent per pound butterfat for June production.

There are two ways to collect for the egg and poultry campaign. They say it could be done by deducting 1 cent per dozen for all eggs sold in one month or it could be raised by charging ½ cent per chick. If the hatch was 80 million chicks for all of Canada they would be able to raise \$400,000.00.

The other suggestion offered



"That minute steak - I ate it in 32 seconds."

to the meeting by a producer was for the Government to take the surplus eggs and poultry meat off the market and make a deal with Great Britain. He contended that the people in the old country would be glad to have an extra egg or two for their ration. But no action was taken respecting this idea.

Until such time as some concerted effort is made by the poultry farmers or the government to self eggs and poultry meat it will continue to fill up storage space at an increasing rate unless individual organizations and stores make an attempt to self them. There are a few co-operative organizations doing that on the west coast now.

One of the finest examples is the Ducan Poultry Producers' Co-operative on Vancouver Island. The manager told the meeting that Vancouver Island will shortly be faced with the problem of disposing of 100,000 pounds of breeder turkeys. After the hatching season is over these birds will come on the market and unless they are sold to a firm who will use them for canning or for immediate consumption they are likely to go into storage. They would be brought out of storage and put on the market to compete with the younger birds at Thanksgiving and force the price down. Other larger breeders have already expressed their intention of canning the older turkeys.

As far as poultry is concerned, the manager of the Co-op. told the Council that you can no longer expect the housewife with her tidy electrically-operated kitchen to purchase a plucked chicken from the butcher. He said they refuse to look at them. They think twice before they will clean a chicken and trim off the feet and head.

Housewife Appeal

To appeal to the housewife in the cities and the many apartment dwellers the poultry industry must encourage the sale of eviscerated chicken. They must even go a step further and cut the chicken into various parts such as wings, thighs, breasts and so on. Then the women who are working can also find something which they can take home and place on the stove and have ready for the table in half an hour.

Frozen chicken also has an appeal to the modern housewife and sales which the Co-operative have made during the past year bear this out. The cut-up chicken is placed in attractive cartons and frozen. A short period allowed for thawing and the chicken is ready for the frying pan. But unless the products are on every store counter, within easy reach of the public, the most attractive food and parcel will not be sold.

Still another factor which has helped to develop a surplus production on the west coast is the apparent improvement in the control of Newcastle disease. This continued to have a big bearing on the production of 1951 but the heaviest period of losses would seem to be well past. In 1950, 331 flocks were destroyed which removed over half a million chickens from the market. The same year 14 turkey flocks were destroyed with almost 24,000 turkeys.

The season's production in 1951 was cut drastically compared with the previous year. This was a direct result of the low prices of the previous year plus the heavy losses from disease. But some improvement was shown as far as losses from Newcastle disease were concerned. Losses in 1951 were reduced to half the number of flocks infected and chickens destroyed in 1950.

This year the Blacksburg B1 strain of vaccine was introduced. It seems to be giving excellent control for out of 380 flocks vaccinated up to the middle of March only 3 flocks reported trouble. The veterinarians examined these cases and found that Newcastle disease was in each of the 3 flocks at the time of vaccination. Officials report that more than half a million birds have now been vaccinated with good results.

Prospects are extremely favorable that a new vaccine will be available shortly which will be much simpler to apply. The Council was given a good report on the atomizer or spray method of vaccination which has been tried by Connaught Medical Research Laboratories. The use of this method will eliminate the handling of the birds and reduce the laborious task of vaccinating each bird individually.

Reduction of losses from Newcastle disease will have a large bearing on the number of layers in poultry houses and will result in more broilers for the market. As the layers come into production next fall it may aggravate the surplus egg picture.

Canadian poultry farmers are not alone with this problem of surplus poultry and eggs. California producers are also faced with declining prices and heavy storage stocks of eggs and poultry meat. One way which they have adopted to reduce the surplus is to provide each school child an egg a day for their school lunch. The U.S. Government is underwriting the cost of this program which is designed to make use of the surplus to improve the health of their own children.

Fast ducks

The Mallard and the Canvasback are almost equal in the matter of weight and the former has about 20 percent greater wing surface, but records indicate the "Can" is faster on the wing. Top air-speed for the Mallard has been recorded at 60 miles 'per hour. The Canvasback, clocked in an air chase by plane, hit 72 miles per hour.



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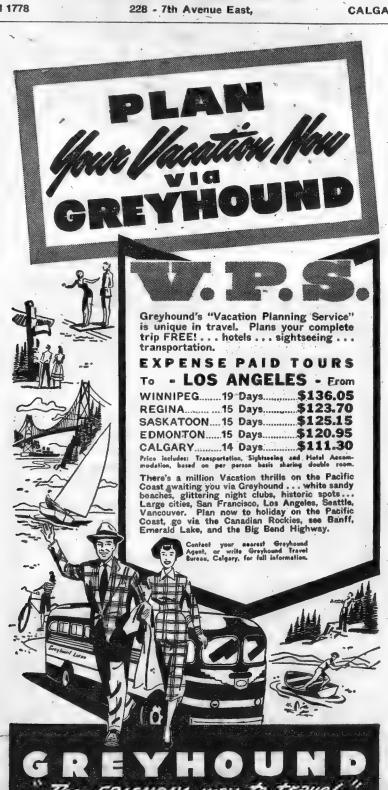
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Russia peace proposals raise all kinds of doubts

By BEN MALKIN

THERE has been a great deal • of speculation in the West in recent weeks on whether Russia is ready for a truce in the cold war, and is prepared to seek an easing of tensions. Three events, following closely upon one another, have been responsible for this speculation.

First, the Kremlin proposed a unified Germany, which would be allowed to have its own armed forces. Russia even agreed to free elections, provided the Big Four — Russia, the United States, Britain and France supervised them, rather than the United Nations.

Second, Stalin told a group of American newspaper editors that the world was no closer to war than it was two years ago, and that possibly a meeting of the heads of government of the big powers would be useful.

Third, Russia sponsored an international trade conference in Moscow, at which both Russia and China declared/they wanted to trade with the West. China made a particularly strong appeal to the British delegation by saying it wanted to buy Lancashire textiles.

Worth Examining

These proposals are all worth examining. Certainly, no oppor-tunity should be lost to discover if Russia is sincere in wanting tensions eased, and if so, to try to negotiate a settlement of outstanding issues so that the world could get down to the business of building for peaceful development instead of for de-

On the first proposal, it might be said that the unification of Germany, instead of being split up between Russian and Western zones of power, would lead to a lessening of tensions, depending on how the unification were carried out. Maybe free elections could be held under supervision of the Big Four. It was done in Berlin, under the Potsdam agreement, and quite successfully. But that's not the point. The point is, what kind of a Germany would Europe have if it were unified into, as the Russians say they want, a neutral state?

It is doubtful if a unified Germany could be neutral at this time. It would have to choose And it is just as likely to side with the Russians as with the West. A unified Germany's first purpose must be to try to get back the territories it lost to Poland after the war. If it is more likely to get this by allying itself with the Russians than with the West — and by allying itself with the Russians, it might obtain these territories

without war — then it might easily choose the Kremlin as a friend. The Russian proposal is worth studying, but maybe it would be better to settle the question of the lost German territories first, as part of a general German peace settlement, and then try unification. In the meantime, Western Germany could ally itself with Western Europe for common defence.

As to a meeting of the heads of state of Russia, Britain, and the United States, an exchange of views would no doubt be useful, in that it would help these each countries understand other's viewpoint. But it would not necessarily lead to peace. Peace will have to be obtained by bargaining and negotiation, with settlements of such issues as Germany, Formosa, and Austria. A frank exchange of views might help create a favorable atmosphere for future negotiation, but it couldn't do much

The results of the trade conference in Moscow also aroused many hopes. But an analysis of the offers from the Russian side, especially from China, raises doubts about this proposition, too. The Chinese, with a great show of wanting to do business, offered to buy £10,-000,000 worth of goods from Britain, and talked a lot about textiles. Since the Lancashire industry is in a slump, with more than 75,000 unemployed, this sounded attractive. But when they got down to cases, the Chinese said only 35 per cent of the deal would be for textiles. Another 35 per cent would be for metals, and 30 per cent would be for chemicals all strategic materials. In return, China would send Britain bunker coal, bristles, hog casings, tea and vegetable oil.

The trouble is that not only does China want strategic goods, but the iron curtain countries have had sterling balances for several years. They could have bought textiles in Britain any time they wanted to, without bothering with a trade conference. In fact, British traders in Shanghai and Hong Kong are only too anxious to do business with China, but are being ignored. Then why the trade conference?

Maybe all this does add up to a desire on the part of Russia and its allies to ease tensions. The West needn't go wrong if it treats it as such, but at the same time, before taking any action, says to Russia: Tell us more. We're listening — and keeping our powder dry.

WHAT CAUSES feather picking and cannibalism in poul-try? No one knows for sure. Some experts suggest: too much light excites the birds and makes them pick on each other; unbalanced rations or not unbalanced rations \mathbf{or} not coarse feed. enough One remedy is to suspend alfalfa hay from the ceiling so they can pick it.

Farm Service Facts NO. 29W PRESENTED BY IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

OUR COSTLY BATTLE WITH WEEDS

Agricultural scientists estimate that the annual loss to farmers due to weeds exceeds \$186,000,000. This works out to an average of \$25 per month for every farm in Canada. The loss per farm is higher in Western Canada where moisture is more limited and the moisture is more limited and the area under cultivation is greater. It is somewhat smaller, on the average, in the East.

How Weed's Compete With Crops

With Crops

Weeds compete with crops in three ways. 1. They use soil moisture. 2. Rob crops of light by shading. 3. Use plant food and progressively reduce soil fertility. How weeds use up moisture is shown by an experiment at the Dominion Experimental Station at Swift Current, Saskatchewan. The experiment started with soil moisture down to a depth of 24". Where summerfallowing commenced the 18th of May, 36" of moisture was stored by Fall. Where weeds were permitted to Where weeds were permitted to grow until the 30th of June, before summerfallowing commenced, only 21" moisture was stored by Fall. This experiment shows that it pays to start summerfallowing early, as the added moisture stored in the early fallowed land is probably enough to spell the difference between a "good" crop and a "poor" one.

The Effect of Weeds on Crop Yields

How mustard can reduce your grain yields is shown in a five-year experiment at the Ottawa Central Experimental Farm. The average reduction in the yield of grain was

loss in grain yield over a nine-year period, due to a dense infestation of mustard, was $53\,\%$.

Other Losses Borne by Farmers

Authorities estimate that 60 % of the cost of summer fallowing and cultivating row crops can be charged to weed control. In addition, there are the following:

1. Cost of spraying growing crops. 2. Extra cost of harvesting weeds.
3. Western farmers have to pay the 3. Western farmers have to pay the freight hauling cost to terminal elevators. 4. Loss of grade in field and forage crops. 5. Losses due to insects harboured by weeds. 6. Weeds spread plant disease (rust is one example). 7. Depreciation in land values in cases of severe weed infestation.

What Can be Done **About Weeds**

Soils, climatic conditions, cropping practices and weeds vary from soils, climatic conditions, cropping practices and weeds vary from region to region. Space permits only very brief mention of a few things that you can do.

Most weeds are small as seedlings Most weeds are small as seedlings and suffer from competition with grain seedlings. If weeds pass the seedling stage without much competition, they grow quickly and produce root systems and leaf surfaces that favor them in competition with cereal crops. A vigorous, dense, uniform stand of cereal crop will smother many weed seedlings. To get a good stand of crop you can: stand of crop you can:

1. Sow clean seed. 2. Destroy weeds before seeding. 3. Sow at proper depth. Seeding too deep means slower germination and weaker seedlings. 4. Sow sound, germination-tested seed. 5. Sow uniformly. Skips provide space for

weeds to flourish. 6. Sow heavier in a weedy field to assist crops to crowd out young weeds. 7. Use fer-tilizer according to local recomendations. 8. Look into the possibil-ities of light tillage after seeding to destroy small weed seedlings.

It pays to con-trol weeds where there is no crop such as head-lands, etc. Avoid spreading weeds with farm equip-ment. Watch for new weeds and have them iden-

may be recited. have them identified, as they may be noxious and persistent. Perennial weeds suffer most when no top growth is allowed. For each tillage operation, implements should be so adjusted that all weed growth is destroyed.

Agricultural scientists have a great Agricultural scientists have a great deal of knowledge regarding the habits of growth and characteris-tics of weeds. It will pay to consult your agricultural representative, provincial university or college, or Dominion or Provincial Govern-ment for information on weed control

Repairs are Costly



SAVE MONEY SAVE TIME REDUCE DRAFT WITH

MARVELUBE GREASE "O" AND "1"

Consult your farm equipment dealer or look over the manufacturers' instruction book. You'll get the same story wherever you go. Time spent in lubrication and the use of spent in lubrication and the use of high grade lubricants pays big dividends. Over the years thousands of farmers have relied on Imperial Oil's 'know how' to produce quality products that meet the exact lubri-cation needs of farm equipment.

MARVELUBE GREASES STAY WITH THE JOB

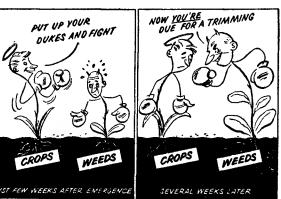
Marvelube "0" and "1" are greases that 'stay with the job', reduce friction and draft and protect moving parts from wear. Regular moving parts from wear. Regular lubrication forcing out abrasive dust and dirt with Marvelube greases will help prevent costly repairs and delay. It will prolong equipment life and save you dollars in the end. Marvelube Grease "0" is ideal for cold weather use. Marvelube Grease "1" is a popular heavy duty lubricant for warmer days. Choose the one best suited to your job.

SEE YOUR IMPERIAL OIL AGENT



NEXT ISSUE OF FARM SERVICE FACTS WILL DEAL WITH THE **OPERATION OF COMBINES**

12.7% with a mustard infestation of approximately one mustard plant for each six square inches



During the first few weeks after emergence all grain crops grow more rapidly and develop 'larger root systems than weeds. Several weeks later weeds develop root systems and leaves more rapidly than crops. Unless weeds are smothered by a strong stand of crop at an early stage, yields of grain may be reduced.

of soil area. In another three-year of soil area. In another three-year experiment involving perennial weeds, the following percentage reduction in yields of grain was observed: Couch grass 67.3; Perennial Sow Thistle 57.7; Canada Thistle 40.2; Chicory 38.4; Curled dock 33.5; Field bindweed 29.7; Toad flax 27.5; Milkweed 25.7; Ox-eye daisy 15.6.

Other experiments show that the yield of wheat plants growing with-in 3" of sow thistles was reduced over 60%. At Regina the average

MACDONALD'S BRIEF Canada's Standard Smoke





Only Towner builds the Stubble Plow and only Towner Stubble Plows will give you such performance in a wide variety of soil conditions. Here's why:

TOWNER PENETRATES TOUGH SOIL

Giant 28" diameter blades, supporting 300 to 400 pounds of plow per blade, have 10 razor sharp notches. These notched blades, under tremendous pressure, penetrate the toughest soil, mutilate the heaviest trash.

TOWNER IS FULLY MANOEUVERABLE

The Towner Stubble Pow is a balanced tool — fully manoeuverable. Properly adjusted, it has no side draft and turns right or left easily and automatically. (No ropes to pull). This means you can work your land any way you want to . . . can put every square foot into cultivation.

TOWNER OFFSETS RIGHT OR LEFT

The Towner Stubble Plow can run in any position behind your tractor, from 18 inches left hand offset to 18 inches right hand offset. This allows filling of the furrow behind any width of tractor. This means your field stays level.

TOWNER DOES TWICE THE PLOWING JOB

The Towner Stubble Plow does more plowing once over than an ordinary plow does in two passes . . . and it leaves your land level. The front disc blades roll soil and stubble to the right. The rear blades roll the soil and stubble back again to the left. This gives you twice the mulching job.

TOWNER GIVES ANY DESIRED PENETRATION

Penetration is regulated by the "cutting angle" betwen the front and rear gangs. This permits you to work at any depth up to 10 inches. This cutting angle is fully adjustable.

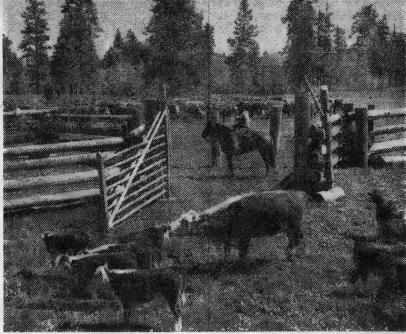
TOWNER FEATURES HEAVY DUTY CONSTRUCTION

Plenty of extra strength is built into each Towner Stubble Plow to give you a generous margin of safety. You can add 1000 pounds of extra weight to this sturdy plow when the going is hard. Towner Stubble Plows are built to take it!

UNION TRACTOR

Calgary
Lethbridge
Edmonton
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Peace River

 Good-bye Kiss



National Film Board Photo.

Sparrows, bats and beetles and what to do about them

By KERRY WOOD

FARMERS should use asbestos envelopes when they write letters and describe in redhot language what they think of that imported weaver-finch commonly called the "English" or House Sparrow.

'I went to my storage bin today to get some seed oats, and the mess was——" Shall we say

indescribable?

"You should see the state of my implements left in the machine-shed all winter. Those sparrows are —— " Nasty, to say the least!

"Flocks have lived in the barn loft all winter. I had bags of registered seed placed there on racks, out of reach of mice. Sparrows had punctured several bags and ruined many dollars worth of good grain. If you know any eradication methods, write at once."

Well, there are many excellent sparrow-traps on the market, while the handyman can make workable models out of small chick-wire. A reduced edition of the Australian Crow Trap ,with the top slot as entrance and hanging flaps that baffle trapped birds, is a good worker on sparrows. They readily come to bait, and dozens and hundreds may be captured by a patient operator who keeps shifting his trap location to lull the suspicions of the wary birds.

But it must be ruefully admitted that such traps are not a permanent solution to the problem. There is no workable control method at present. One man may trap all the sparrows around his premises, but his next door neighbor won't bother and surplus birds from there soon repopulate the sparrowless district, whereupon trapping must start all over again. Only a nation-wide campaign would be effective, and we won't organize on that scale.

Every bird-lover wages war against House Sparrows, because these noisy tyrants oust useful box-nesters such as Bluebirds, Tree Swallows, Chickadees, and even the robust Purple Martins at times. Some naturalists while leg-banding beneficial birds before releasing them again. Others use .22 shot-shells at 20-foot ranges, but firearms cannot be safely discharged inside town or city limits. I favor a weapon scowled on by mothers and police-I favor a weapon scowlmen: the slingshot. Loaded with a pouchful of fine gravel or No. 6 lead-shot, this boyhood weapon, if used with discretion, can make things decidedly uncomfortable for a sparrow flock invading bird-boxes or birdfeeders.

Bats come back at this time of year the Little Brown, the Silver-haired, and the Great Northern which has a wing span of sixteen inches even though the body is only a mere five inches in length. The Little Brown Bat is the common member of this useful family, the species that invades attics of farm homes or barn lofts. Body size is three and a half inches in overall length, the wing span around nine inches.

Western Canadian bats are useful insect controllers. In some parts of the tropics where malaria mosquitoes are plentiful, bat-roosts are erected in towns and near farm communities to encourage the presence of bats that prey on the disease-carrying bugs. Yet despite all their good work on our behalf, many a house-wife has conniption fits when bats take up residence in an attic.

I've given the recipe before, but letters keep coming in asking if I know any way to discourage bats from roosting in houses. First, tightly seal any half-inch cracks under attic

Kerry Wood has a new book out

READERS of the Farm and Ranch, who have enjoyed his regular column for so long, will be interested in the latest book published by this outstanding Alberta naturalist. It is called "The Sanctuary" and contains in expanded form a good deal of material published in the Farm and Ranch together with much more that is entirely new. It is a fine book and closes with an appeal for the development of neighborhood wildlife sanctuaries. makes, incidentally, an ideal birthday gift for children and adults alike. The price is \$1.50, and it can be ordered directly from Kerry Wood, Box 122, Red Deer, Alta.

windows or louvres or around chimney flashings, as a half-inch space is large enough to permit a bat's entry. And second, buy two or three pounds of moth-balls and scatter them around the attic. Bats seem to dislike the naptha smell and usually vacate any premises where moth-balls are plentiful.

Springtime brings enquiries from gardeners about large grubs found in flower beds. The grub is described as an exceedingly repulsive critter, brownheaded and with a yellow-white body thickened noticeably at the tail end. In repose, the grub lies with the enlarged rear-end curved around towards the front legs. Overall length of the straightened grub exceeds a full inch, and ladies in particular abhore these fearsome looking beasties.

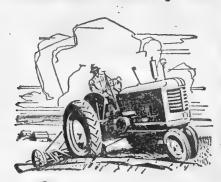
This is the larval state of the well-known June Bug. Everyone is acquainted with the hardshelled beetle that shuttles around in June and July evenings and after dark, banging against screened windows and porches as they make a beeline for lights. You'll find them for lights. around street lights in towns and cities, while they often come into the farm kitchen via the opened door when Bowser is being put out for the night. June bugs belong to an extremely large Coleoptera family, one that includes the famous Sacred Scarab of Egypt, and the Tum-ble-bugs that deposit their eggs in balls of dung.

The ugly larvae of June Beetles thrive in rich and soft garden soils, where they feast on juices extracted from plant roots. In obtaining this food, they often cause the death of the plant. My next-door neighbor reported last spring that four dozen snapdragon plants had been killed in a flower bed infested with June-bug grubs.

The only cure I know is to dig around the roots of a withering plant until the offending grub is found, then place it on hard ground and apply the sole of a size 9 shoe!



Machine-Made Profits Can be Yours, too



The key to bigger farm profits is a higher yield from your land and livestock. This generally means more manpower. But today, farm labour is both scarce and costly. This makes it necessary to investigate more economical methods. The answer is found in modern farm machinery and equipment. Many farmers do not have the considerable amount of cash needed for such an investment. Here is where Imperial Bank can help. It has always been ready to help enterprising farmers increase the production and profits of their farms by lending them money for such purchases.



A Farm Improvement Loan or Loans up to \$3,000 can be obtained from your local Imperial Bank. You have up to seven years to pay it back depending on the amount borrowed and the purpose for which the money is to be used, with simple interest of 5%.

When purchasing a tractor or other equipment, be careful to select the right type and size for your farm. Make sure there is enough work for a machine, so that it will pay for itself and cover the cost of depreciation.

Loans for the purchase of farm implements may be obtained up to an amount of two-thirds of the cash price of the implement purchased.

Your Imperial Bank manager is always glad to discuss your financial problems with you. Drop in and have a chat with him.*

* Imperial Bank Farm Improvement Loans may also be obtained for the purchase of livestock, construction, repair or alteration of farm buildings or for any other worthwhile farm improvement.

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The Bridge at Rocky



The right combination of sun and shadow made this attractive picture of the C.N.R. bridge over the North Saskatchewan at Rocky Mountain House for Fred G. Schutz, R.R. 3, Bluffton, Alta.

It's your money their spending – look what they're stock-piling

(Special Correspondent)

OTTAWA: Since the outbreak of war in Korea, Canada has spent more than \$2,000,000,000 on defense. The armed services have asked for and will get another \$2,000,-000,000 this year.

Well, what has it bought?

Run through the speeches of Hon. Brooke Claxton and you will get many answers. We have equipped a force and sent it to Korea. We have equipped another and sent it to Europe. We have reactivated the Air Force and Navy. We have provided military aid to our allies. We have taken measures to mobilize our production if war comes.

All these things are impressive. But there is another side, a side that will cause every taxpayer in Canada to gasp in amazement. A hint of this other side is contained in a publicity handout dealing with contracts awarded. It is a hint that explodes the question—Has the Department of Defense gone hog wild?

Here, in a single fortnight, is how some millions of your money was spent. Contracts for kit bags were awarded for \$1,347,000; for overalls for \$2,250,000; for caps \$658,000; for mess tins, \$129,200; for aviation boots, \$219,719; for ribbons, \$14,132.

Let's go over those figures. What are kit bags worth, bought in those quantities? Five dollars, perhaps. Then \$1,347,000 would buy 270,000 kit bags. Or what are overalls, the army type worth? At most \$6 or \$7 a pair. That comes out to something like 300,000 pairs of overalls. How about

caps? \$658,000 would probably buy 200,000 of them.

What a Stockpile!

Correlate these figures with those of our services and nothing makes sense. We have 90,000 in uniform and another 40,000 civilians in the defense department. But we are laying in supplies, kit bags, mess tins, aviation boots, caps and ribbons for a service three times that size. What goes on, anyway?

It is all very simple, they'll tell you in Ottawa. It's part of an overall plan. It's all in the White Paper. Canada is engaged in a sort of double operation. It is getting "prepared" so that in the case of war it could field an army of double the present size. It has to get the establishment ready in case it ever has to be occupied.

But it has to do it in such a way as not to dislocate the economy. It has to mesh war production in with peace production. If a soft spot develops in some manufacturing industry, contracts for defense needs can be let to take up the slack. For some time textiles have been having a depression. An overhas run expanded industry smack into consumer resistance at high prices and has been thrown for a loss. Hence orders for shirts, towels, pillow slips and ribbons. Hence the order no doubt for caps and kit bags. Hence orders for \$360,000, in two weeks, for fabrics and clothing.

On paper this makes sense. It is when it gets off paper and into practical reality that it does not. The classic example of sheer nonsense was the recent purchase of 30,000 aluminum, six-cup-sized teapots! This is not stock-piling vital and scarce

materials in case of an emergency, it is hoarding surplus, easy to make and easy to get goods, for the sake of hoarding.

It would be a mistake for either the Government or the people to assume that these are but picturesque molehills from which opposition speakers delight in making mountains. These, staunch government friends in Ottawa maintain, are typical of the waste that characterizes our defense program. If this were but a policy of government designed to bail out depressed industries it could be defended as such.

Observers in Ottawa insist that this is not the case; that this is simply the way the armed services are interpreting an overall, general government policy.

Man-power Waste

On no other count is the criticism quite as widespread as in the case of man-power. There is an almost universal belief that headquarters staffs are outrageously inflated at the officer level. There is the same feeling about the 40,000 civilians who have been hired to take care of the needs of 80,000 service men.

There are, on almost every hand, "favorite stories" of costly blunders that, in civilian life, would get somebody fired. An example: A large number of prefabricated housing units were shipped to a western airport. No provision had been made to unload them or were contracts let for wiring, etc. The houses were unloaded. Then somebody changed their minds. They were reloaded and shipped away again.

There was the case of the 60,000 serving forks. These are big forks used to dish out meat, etc., from cooking pans to soldiers' plates. Why the services required 60,000 baffled everybody. Inquiries were made on the suspicion that 600 would be ample, even for stock-piling. The reply resulting from the questioning admitted a mistake had been made. They had ordered too many. Instead of 60,000 they really only required 40,000!

In no other place is the criticism of defense spending as bitter as within the civil service itself. One senior official told this reporter that he was convinced that the defense estimates could be cut by a third without impairing our effort. Most of that cut would be accounted for by waste and inefficiency. But such cuts are impossible because the general staff decided what it wants, asks for it and gets it automatically.

From here one prediction is safe: The opposition has the makings of a real issue in defense spending. But it can only be made into an embarrassment for the Liberal Government if the Conservatives do a lot more solid homework than they have done so far.



The Great New 1952 POINTIGIC

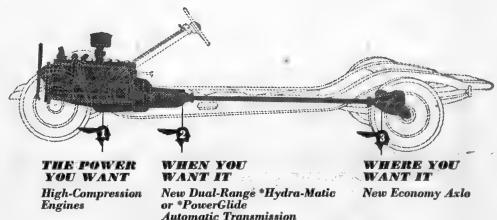
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"Could I keep working?

A Serious Question for One Suffering from Arthritic Pain

"I suffered a great deal from such pain in my legs, knees and other joints, that it was hard to do my work," writes Miss Thelma Johnson, Picton, Ont. "I was having so much trouble, I wondered if I would be able to continue at my job. Then I learned about T-R-C's. What a fortunate day that was, for I have had the very best sort of relief. I wouldn't want to be without T-R-C's in the house."

Don't suffer needlessly from relent-

Don't suffer needlessly from relent-less arthritic pain. Get quick relief from dull, wearisome aches caused by Arthritic, Rheumatic, Neuritic, Sciatic pain, Lumbago or Neuralgia. Start taking Templeton's T-R-C's today. 65c, \$1.35 at drug counters.

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Fells 3-Foot Tree in Seconds





CANADIANS who have been down to Kew in lilac time are often disappointed in the show of bloom there, not realizing that nowhere are lilacs grown better than right here in our own gardens where they are free from soot and grime enjoying the clear air and abundant sunshine so necessary to ripen the wood and build up the flower buds.

Wise gardeners will make the most of the various types of Lilacs in planning their home grounds. Relying mostly upon the French lilacs but not forgetting the Villosa hybrids and one or two species of lilacs where space permits.

The French lilacs are improved forms of the common lilac (Syringa vulgaris). They may be had in many shades of blue anl pink in double as well as single forms. Many choice cream and pure white varieties are available that are useful foil for the colored ones and make beautiful indoor decoration. The following list of varieties is a personal choice — many more could be mentioned but these are favored because of their reliability to flower regularly.

Whites — Vestole, single, Edith Caull, double.

Pink — Lucie Baltet, single; Mdm. Antoine Buchner, double.

Mauve - Victor Lemoine, double.

Red Violet - Paul Thirion. double.

Emil Gentil, double. Blue -

Darkest Purple - Ludwig Spaeth, single.

The lilacs enjoy a sunny position in well drained soil. Ample space should be given each plant in order that health can be maintained, Crowding will result in dead twigs at the base and soon the plants will look 'leggy'. Ten feet apart will not be a bit too much space if they are to properly express themselves. Spring planting is pre-ferred, setting the plants out just as soon as the ground is dry enough. As the lilacs start into leaf very early and complete their season's growth by mid-summer pruning is best carried out at this time. First cut off all the spent bloom to prevent the resultant seed pods from sapping the plant of nutri-ment. The two rather large buds that are found growing immediately below the flower truss are next year's blooms, so care must be taken when pruning that these are preserved intact. Old wood that has served the plant for several years should be cut out to ground level. Dead twigs and branches should also be cut out at the same time.

Most of the French lilacs are prone to suckering and unless these ground shoots that spring up around the base of the plant are periodically cut out they will spend the plant's substance wastefully. A good plan is to chop out all suckers in October

It's Lilac time in our prairie gardens

By H. F. HARP

left until spring, time does not eties. permit.

As the lilacs are quite shal? low rooted plants they will benefit from a mulch of rotted garden rubbish or old soil to reduce the soil temperature during the summer months. In fact any material that will insulate, such as grass clippings, may be put around the plants Many more are ave to preserve moisture and add prairie nurserymen. to their comfort.

lilac has a good many favorable points — It's dark green, glossy leaves are handsome over a long period -longer than any other deciduous shrub. In this land of short summer seasons a plant that retains it's foliage until November is very welcome indeed. The lilac when grown as a hedge plant does this. It requires but one trimming a year and this should be done when it's growth is complete in early

Little can be expected in the way of bloom as most flower buds will be cut off when the trimming is done. An informal type of lilac hedge may be had by planting a row of lilacs four feet apart and allowing them to grow naturally except for the annual de-suckering to keep the hedge from getting too broad.

The recommended practice in establishing a formal lilac hedge is to set out a single row of plants 2 feet apart in spring. Cut off at least one-third of the top growth at planting time, then no further pruning will be needed that year. The second year the basic shape of the hedge will be laid. A pyramidal or triangular form is favored by many as it affords the base of the hedge full access to sunlight besides reducing the labor involved in maintainence as there is no broad top to clip. Sucker growths should be removed each year by cutting along the base of the hedge fairly close to the plants digging out the shoots while they are still small. The soil about the base of the plants should be well firmed after the suckers have been removed. This an-nual care will keep the hedge reasonably narrow — a well cared for lilac hedge can be a distinctive feature in any gar-

The popularity of the French lilacs have not suffered as a result of the introduction of many varieties of Villoso, reflexa, hybrids. These are late flowering, non-suckering types that have a place in every garden where lilacs are grown. Thev lack the fragrance usually met with in the French lilacs. Leaves are large and rather course, as a general rule they have done flowering.

when leaves are falling - if are taller than the French vari-

A few of the most distinctive are: Red Wine, Royalty and Coral. These were introduced by the Dominion Experimental Station at Morden. Donald Wyman is a handsome variety with dark red buds and violet purple flowers raised by Dr. F. L. Skinner at Dropmore, Manitoba. Many more are available from Manitoba.

Besides these hybrid lilacs Lilac Hedges — While not the there are several worthwhile most suitable hedge plant the species of lilacs that do well in species of lilacs that do well in prairie gardens and should be included where space permits. One of the most desirable is the Amur Lilac with its leaves and sweet scented panileaves and sweet scented panileaves. It is tree-like in form reaching 18 to 20 feet in favorable locations. An interesting winter feature is the colorful seed pods that persist through the winter months lighting up the landscape with their rich tawny hue.

> The Japanese tree lilac is similar to the Amur lilac a little taller if anything. Both are recommended as specimen plants where room can be found for their cull development. The Persian lilac has slender branches and fine foliage. Flowers are bright purple.

> Syringa Oblata is a species with very large heart-shaped, leathery leaves that turn a beautiful shade of russet-red in autumn. It's flowers are not a feature.

Seasonable Hints

Perennials - The annual clean-up of the perennial border should be started without delay. Last year's tops are cut off close to the ground, curried away and burnt. The job had best be done before the new growth starts or there will be a danger of damaging the tender shoots. After the refuse has been cleared off a dressing of fertilizer (11-48-0) can raked into the soil surface using about 2 ozs. per sq. yard.

Annuals — The varieties of annuals that can be flowered from a sowing made outdoors include such well known subjects as Nasturtiums, Clarkia, California Poppy, Larkspur, California Poppy, Larksp Mallows and many others these may be sown now. Sow the seed thinly in irregular patches and allow each plant sufficient room to develop by thinning out the seedlings before they become too crowded

Shrubs — A general tidying up of the shrub plantings will be in order at this season of the year. Cut out all dead branches and twigs before the leaves are fully developed. Major pruning operations had best be deferred until after the plants

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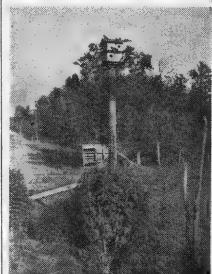
THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

You Can Bank On The 'Royal'

Save the string and you'll have birds galore

By Mrs. Fred Cook

OH, don't throw that away" I said to my friend as she untied the parcels from town and was throwing the pieces of white string into the fire.



"What, these bits of string? What good are they?" she said, "they are just short pieces, I save the long ones, but not these.

I save them all at our house during the winter, just put them all in a jar then when the spring comes you have such a nice lot of string for the birds to build their nests.

You know how much your children love to watch the robins on the lawn, and your boy has built a house for the blue birds and enjoyed so much watching them build in it.

He'll have even more fun watching the birds collect the pieces of string and flying off with them especially the orioles. Their nests are pretty hard to find, but one can often watch which tree they fly to, carrying the string and be rewarded by seeing them busy building their nests. They are so easily at-tracted to the garden and are so very pretty to watch, one has a much better chance to see the beautiful color of the male for he will sit in a tree quite close while his mate collects the pieces of string, they like white best tho' sometimes they take pale colors.

The nest is a work of art suspended from a branch high up amid the leaves. Robins will often take a few pieces, the little goldfinch is another pretty yellow and black bird who will be delighted to find some nesting material, they like a bunch of horsehair too.

I always cut mine into not too long pieces for I find if the wind blows much after I've hung them out, the long pieces get wrapped around the bush or fence. They work so hard on some pieces that they never can get free to carry them away. I always feel sorry for them working so hard, so try to make them easy to get.

It's really quaint though to watch an oriole when she has a rather long piece go flying off with it streaming out behind, but I've noticed she goes to the nearest tree where she gathers it up in her beak fold after fold till its easy to travel with and will not catch in the branches etc. on her way to the nest.

Like Baths

I've had a bath at my place but found they prefer the pool, so I'm afraid the bath was neglected. They enjoy a bath even if its only a shallow wash dish or something like that on a stand. Put a rock in the middle so they can hop onto it when they are very wet as they will not be able to get out very well on the slippery sides if deep. If you have plenty of bushes and trees around they will fly into these to dry off in the sun and be safe from their enemies. Another thing you could do is to plant flowers they love, the gold finches are very fond of cosmos seeds.

They claim that humming birds don't prefer red but it always seems to me they loved my scarlet lychnis, red dahlias, and scarlet runner beans best, so they are well worth trying. Then don't forget the sunflowers for the noisy blue jays.

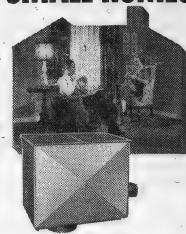
Somehow things are so pretty without even trying to be, a pink cosmos bent over with a yellow gold finch is a picture, or a yellow sunflower head with a blue jay upside down getting seeds, a study in blue and yellow. I feel so lucky out here in the country with the brilliant blue of our blue bird, orange and black, orioles flashing by against the dark green foliage, the dainty yellow gold finches flitting around, maybe an occasional ruby throated humming bird; so I'm going to do all I can to encourage them to my yard.

Coming down with a bump

THE flightless young of some ducks can easily descend as much as 60 feet from a tree nest without benefit of parachute.

Authentic observations of Wood Duck nests, one of which was located on a tree branch 22 feet above a concrete sidewalk, lead to the conviction that the method is standard for young Wood Ducks. Watchers saw the mother duck leave the nesting box, drop to the ground and commence to call softly. There was an answering chorus of ducklings within the box, then a mass exit as each tiny bird jumped upward and outward. The ducklings were clearly seen to bounce as they landed on the sidewalk, apparently without injury.

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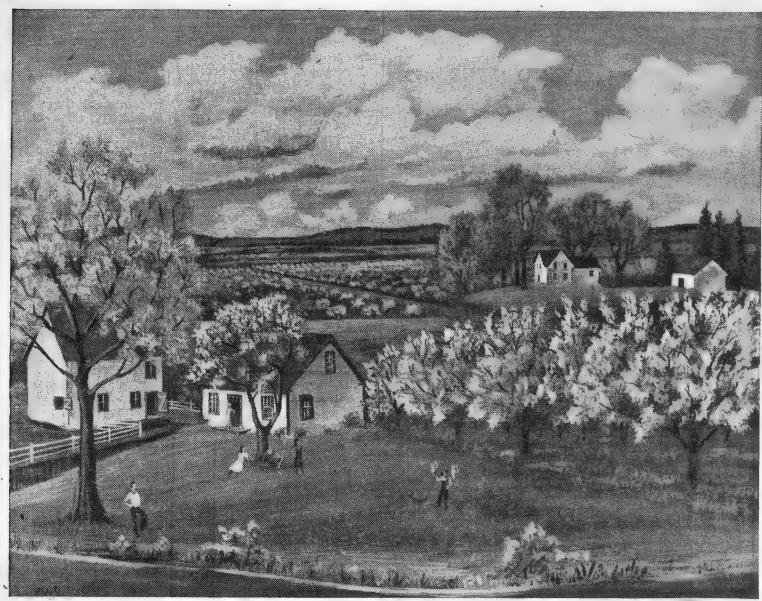
Give both radiant "quick-warm-up" heat and circulating warm air at the same time for all-over, warm floors comfort. They're automatic... you do no work, just set the regulator for the heat you want. No dusty fuel, no ashes to dirty up your house. There's a model for every purpose... including your summer cottage.

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The above illustration and text are from an advertisement now being published by The House of Seagram throughout the world—in Latin America, Asia, Europe, and Africa. This is one of a series of advertisements featuring Canadian scenes and Canadian food specialties. They are designed to make Canada better known throughout the world, and to help our balance of trade by assisting our Government's efforts to attract tourists to this great land.

The House of Seagram feels that the horizon of industry does not terminate at the boundary of its plants; it has a broader horizon, a farther view—a view dedicated to the development of Canada's stature in every land of the globe.

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SMITH MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Est'd 1893 DEPT. D98 PRESTON, ONTARIO

Second best is history describes bull sale prices in '52

bull sale ended after 856 Aberdeen Angus, Hereford and Shorthorn bulls had sold for a total of \$611,720 and an overall average of \$714.63.

Last year, 729 bulls brought a total of \$816,375 for an overall average of \$1,119.86, the greatest in the 51-year-old history of the bull sale.

During the first three days of the sale, 589 Herefords sold for a total of \$453,565 or an average of \$770.06. 92 Aberdeen-Angus sold for a total of \$64,-285 and an average of \$\$698.75. 175 head of Shorthorns sold for a total of \$93,870 and an average of \$536.40.

Officials of the Alberta Livestock Associations were well pleased with the results.

"Considering the fact that we were operating on restricted markets, and the loss of the United States markets, the overall picture was satisfactory.

ALGARY'S annual spring If the U.S. line and the other provinces had been open to us, it would have been a whopper of a sale," M. E. Hartnett, general manager, said.

Herefords,

Some good prices were recorded for the tops at the sale of Herefords. Top price was \$5,500. Charles E. Jones of Balzac paid this amount for a McIntyre Ranch Company bull, Domino Seth MRC 31st, Bert Shappard of Longview paid \$4,000 for another McIntyre bull, while still another went to Mike Trefiak of Edgerton for \$3,600.

The grand champion Hereford of the show, Blue Jay Domino 3E owned by Warren Smith of Olds, went to Mrs. Celta Cole and Son of Redland, while the reserve grand champion, Proud Mixes Domino 2E, consigned by the Weber Hereford ranch of Claresholm went to Otto W. Schmalzbauer of Maley, Alber-

ta, for \$3,250.

Strangely enough two bulls owned by Mrs. Weber, outsold the reserve grand champion. R. G. Spooner of Calgary paid \$4,100 for Real Prince Proud Mixer 4E, while J. R. Frodsham of Cardston paid \$4,000 for Proud Mixer Mignone 11E, All these bulls were by Proud Mixer KHF 103.

Prices paid at the sale for the better class of bulls would indi-cate that the breeders are swinging back to the bigger, more rugged type of bulls and away from the "pony" Herefords which seemed to be all the rage for a time.

They are looking for lots of bone and top and good heads. Some well bred bulls sold far below their value because they lacked scale, and this will un-doubtedly be a lesson to some breeders who had gone too far toward the other type.

Some of the top price bulls failed to win even first award ribbons let alone champion, ships, but apparently the breeders knew what they wanted and they bid freely on the big rugged fellows with good heads and hind ends.

Officials said that they were greatly pleased with the results of the Hereford sale. The average was very good when it is considered that not one bull was bought for delivery to the United States because of the closed

line restrictions.

Aberdeen-Angus

Fairly even prices were paid for 92 head of Aberdeen Angus bulls at the cattle pavilion, and while no outstanding prices were paid during the sale, the breeders of the "doggies" recorded an average of \$698.75 and total receipts of \$64,285.

Highest price of the sale was \$2,300, this being the price paid



BEN S. PLUMER. Chairman, Board of Directors, ALBERTA WHEAT POOL

TO THE MAN ON THE LAND

"A Personal Message"

This is a request for greater support for Alberta Pool Elevators. Plan this season to deliver your grain thereto.

The Alberta Wheat Pool is an Alberta farmers' co-operative organization. It happens that I am chairman of the board of directors. I am a working farmer like yourself. Having been chosen to head this organization, I am doing my best to make it a success.

Every bushel of grain delivered to an Alberta Pool Elevator makes an important contribution to the farm co-operative movement.

The farm co-operative movement is the greatest and most effective effort in self-help.

If you are not a patron of Alberta Pool Elevators, I ask you to be one. If at all possible, deliver your grain this season to a Pool elevator. Let us make this Alberta grain co-operative an outstanding success and a monument to the enterprise, solidarity and co-operative spirit of Alberta farmers.

BEN S. PLUMER, Chairman, Board of Directors, Alberta Wheat Pool.



for the grand champion, Jester Compress 112 D consigned by the Old Hermitage Farms of Edmonton. The purchaser was W. L. McGillivray of Coaldale.

The reserve champion from the same herd, Bardolier of Old Hermitage 3rd, went to J. R. Ringdahl of Sunnynook at \$1,-375.

The reserve junior champion consigned by the Highland Stock Farm of Pirmez Creek, Highland Barostar, went to the Alberta department of agriculture at Edmonton at \$825.

Roy Ballhorn of Wetaskiwin, who won the award for the best three bulls, received prices of \$1,550, \$1,000 and \$900 on the trio. His top bull, Woodlawn Blackcap 89th was bought by Colonel J. Fred Scott of Midnapore at \$1,550.

Flint and Flint of New Norway had five bulls which averaged in excess of \$1,000

Shorthorns

It was bargain day for Shorthorn buyers, but a poor day for tune, the grand champion and senior champion, the buyer being Hugh Sharp of Lacombe while Bud Boake of Acme paid \$2,000 for Hamilton's junior champion. He also received \$900, \$800 and \$700 for three other bulls, making an average of \$1,540 on five bulls.

E. J. Cammaert and Son of Rockyford, who showed the junior reserve champion, Rockyford Elected, received \$2,550 for the young bull, the buyer being Floyd Bolduc of Travers. Cammaert also received \$1,025 from T. F. Bishop of Three Hills for Rockyford Red Eagle, both bulls being by the imported Mardun Consort.

P. J. Rock and Son of Drumheller received \$2,500 for Rockville Sensation 18E, the reserve grand champion, the buyer being the A7 Ranch of Nanton.

A. R. Cross of Midnapore sold five bulls and his top A7 Perfection E, which stood second to the grand champion in his class, brought \$1,700, the buyer being John Reje of Leask, Saskat-

One dog-power



If you have a dog like Toby, you can ride your tricycle winter or summer, like Richard Chwok. Mrs. Frank E. Chwok, Legal, Alta., won \$5 for this picture.

the breeders when 175 head of Shorthorns went on sale before a large crowd in the Victoria Arena. The 175 head sold for a total of \$93,870 or an average of \$536.40 but the figures actually don't tell the real story.

It was possibly the finest display of Shorthorn bulls ever held at the Calgary show and sale and the breeders deserved a better fate. Only the tops sold for respectable prices and many sold as low as between \$260 and \$300.

While individual breeders were bitterly disappointed at the prices paid for the majority of the animals, officials of the provincial association were unable to account for the relatively poor prices for good quality animals.

The "tops" among the breeders had no cause for complaint. T. E. Hamilton of Innisfail who won three championships, received \$3,300 for Rannoch For-

chewan. One other brought \$1,050, two brought \$1,000 and the fifth. \$850.

the fifth, \$850.

F. E. B. Gourlay of Millarville had a top of \$1,050 on his string of five, the others selling for \$950, \$850, \$600 and \$575.

The prices recorded above were the highs for the sale.

For the remainder many sold

The prices recorded above were the highs for the sale. For the remainder, many sold for just about stockyard prices, and they didn't deserve it because there were many good quality bulls in the lot.

The trend of the sale would indicate that breeders of purebred herds are interested in the get of imported bulls and are willing to pay the price if the quality and blood lines are there

Premonition

In Detroit, Mrs. Elaine House won a divorce after she explained that she learned her husband was dickering with a loan company for the cash he needed for her burial expenses.



IT GOES HAND-IN-HAND

Good Farm Management

THE MANY-PURPOSE JOHN DEERE-VAN BRUNT MODEL "CC" FIELD CULTIVATOR

Conservation-minded farmers everywhere know that the John Deere-Van Brunt Model "CC" Field Cultivator goes hand-in-hand with good farm management. They depend on the Model "CC" for carrying out the practices recommended to boost present farm profits and to assure profitable farm operation for years to come.

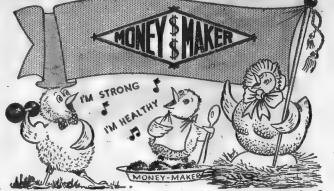
Summer-fallowing ... field stripping ... contour farming ... stubble mulching ... renewing grass lands ... and renovating alfalfa stands—all are jobs that can be made easier and faster with a Model "CC." The "CC" has the rugged durability to stand up under day-after-day punishment in tough field conditions; the flexibility to do top-notch work on rough or stony ground or rolling land; the clearance for doing a good job in heavy trash; and the adjustments for quickly and easily adapting it to many different jobs.

Available with either spring or stiff teeth, with automatic spring trip, and in a wide range of sizes, the Model "CC" can be equipped from a full line of interchangeable shovels to fit the job and the soil.

Let your John Deere dealer show you how the John Deere-Van Brunt Model "CC" handles many jobs that mean better soil conservation, better farm management, better profits for you—both now and in the future.







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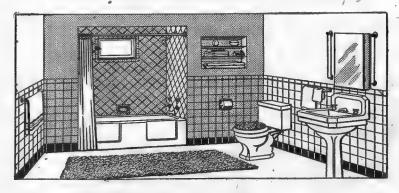
Money-Maker is available at all U. G. G. Elevators and Money-Maker dealer stores.

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It's easy to have modern conveniences in your home when you use No-Co-Rode Root-proof Pipe, and No-Co-Rode Perforated Pipe for septic tank systems. No-Co-Rode is easy to handle, easily cut, and quickly laid - no cementing of joints is necessary. Once laid, frost action does not affect it, nor will it crack under soil settlement. In fact, with No-Co-Rode you get a lifetime of trouble-free service.

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What your handwriting reveals

Letter forms, margin, paper all show character hints

By David Meyer

HAVE thus far discussed in these columns the handwriting features of regularity and irregularity and the zones. I shall return to these topics later for amplification. Today I shall take up the writing movement from the left side of the page to the right, and the significance of the sheet of paper it-

A physical act by a human being is always more than the sheer act itself. That is, the act has moral and symbolic In this moral and meaning. connotation is exsymbolic pressed the humanity of the doer. Thus, the left side of the sheet from which the writing movement starts symbolizes the writer's past, his ego, his self, the starting point of operations. The right side of the sheet of paper toward which the writing movement is directed symbolizes the writer's future, other people, the outside world, his goals and objectives.

Simple Test It stands to reason, therefore, that the more forthright, legible and simple the writing act is, so are the writers' mind, energies and emotions mobilized for the business at hand. And the more the writing is cluttered up with fancy curlicues, embellishments and various leftward movements, the more hurdles does the writer create for himself in achieving his objectives.

Let's take the capital letter "M" for illustration, and what is said about this letter applies

also to other letters.

he wants and proceeds to his goal directly.

No. 2 is taller and narrow. The writer is inhibited and at the same time over-ambitious. Just as the "M" seems to shrink together, so does the writer tend to shrink and withdraw into himself as he is faced by his daily tasks. He consumes a lot of energy in getting started. He compares his difficulties in getting something done with the apparent ease with which others accomplish their tasks, and he becomes jealous and envious. This jealousy and envy makes him over-ambitious. He feels he is behind the others in achievement. He is rarely satisfieđ.

In a Hurry

No. 3 is too wide. This writer is in too much of a hurry to get to his goal. He is impulsive and tends to rashness. He ends up by clutching air, so to speak, instead of something concrete and substantial. He is never satisfied for he expects too much. He has no firm roots in himself and is prey to any schemer who flatters him.

No. 4 is away too decorative. The writer is vain, pretentious and egotistic. He goes in for formality and ceremony a lot. He thinks so highly of himself that nothing is good enough for him. He forgets the task at hand and becomes absorbed in unnecessary details and formaities. It is very difficult to get him started on a task, for he is more concerned with the impression he will make than with the quality of work to be done.

The sheet of paper has the

No. 1 is of moderate width and height. The three strokes are in proportion. The pressure is neither too light nor too heavy. The letter is simply We may assume that the writer is a self-reliant, unpretentious person with a good write, neglecting to leave any realistic sense who knows what room for margins, reveal them-

graphological significance of life itself, of reality itself, for it is the area in which the writer is exerting his energies and expressing himself.

Thus, people who intend to cover the whole page when they

What does your handwriting reveal?

Are you a natural-born salesman or would you make a better mechanic? Have you got hidden talent for art cookery or stenography? Would you be interested in getting the verdict of an expert on the character your handwriting reveals?

The Farm and Ranch has arranged with Mr. David Meyer, the author of this new and regular feature of the Farm and Ranch, to analyze the handwriting of its readers. Here are the rules:

Write at least 12 lines with pen and ink on good paper. Do NOT —repeat — NOT use a ball-point pen or pencil. Send it, together with 25 cents in coin:—

DAVID MEYER,

71/2 Jane St. New York City, New York, U.S.A. Do not send stamps and always enclose a self-addressed envelope. selves as aggresive, eager, curious, and so absorbed in what they are after that they forget social amenities and consideration for others. Their desires cover the whole earth, so to speak. Napoleon wrote this way, and so did the Prussian Emperor, Frederick the Great. Both were very "hungry" men.

Inside a Wall

On the other hand, the writer who goes to the other extreme and uses all-round wide margins reveals a temperament that enjoys isolation, aloofness and secrecy. He has literally built a wall around himself and become unapproachable and impeneterable. Such writers fear strangers and new situations, and over-value their independence.

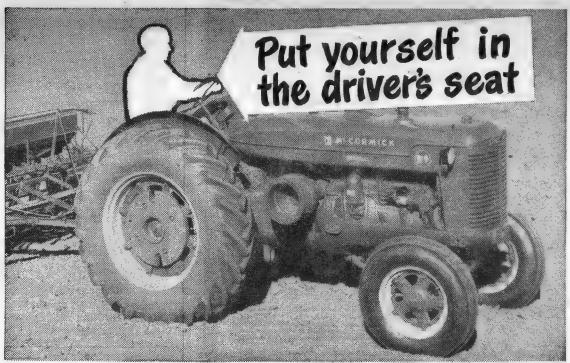
The writer who uses a narrow margin on the left side of the sheet of paper reveals himself as economical and thrifty, realistic, and with a friendly and free and easy manner.

A wide left margin indicates self-respect, generosity, and a consciousness of one's own values. If this margin becomes too wide, then the writer discloses himself as pompous and richochety. He is eager to escape from his past which may have been lowly or unhappy. He is a poor critic of himself and has no insight into his own motives. He is inclined to expect salvation around every corner.

Some writers prefer a wide right margin. They don't know why, but they feel inhibited from filling up the page. Remembering that the right side of the sheet of paper stands for the future, our goals and aspirations, and other people, it is safe to say that these writers are shy, uneasy about their future, and wish to keep the world at a safe distance.

Then there are writers whose right margins are quite irregular. Some of the lines stop an inch from the end, other lines half an inch, and still other lines run to the end of the sheet. These writers are known for their inability to handle money wisely. Some are guilty of the old adage, "Penny wise and pound foolish". Others go in for "fancy" investments and constantly lose. Still others drop their savings at race tracks. The presence of money in their pockets makes them restless and nervous, instead of secure and content. They have to do something with their money right away -- and they usually find a way to get rid of it.

RUBBER GLOVES worn when you handle new-born pigs or calves may save you from an attack of undulant fever. As a safety measure, wear the gloves when you handle any farm animal that died from unknown causes. There are several diseases that can be taken by man from animals.



PROVE OURSELF a McCormick W-9 has the POWER AND SPEED You need on the big farm

For those time-killing drawbar jobs, hitch a big, nimble McCormick W-9 Tractor to your big heavy-duty implement and go. You'll finish your field work faster than ever. You'll save on fuel, manpower and maintenance. You'll drive with new ease and ride with new comfort. When equipped with hydraulic touch-control (optional), you raise, lower or adjust the implement without effort, on the go. A rugged new McCormick W-9 Standard Tractor is the last word in power for the big farm. Master of all jobs—drawbar, belt, power take-off!

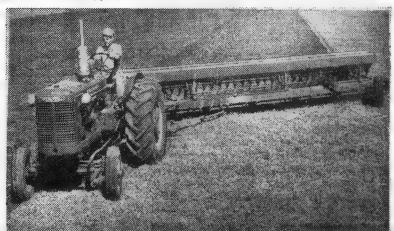
WD-9 Means Diesel Power and Economy

The McCormick WD-9 is a Diesel on rubber — with the same great work capacity as the W-9. It offers all the *money-saving* advantages of International Diesel power plus easy all-weather starting.

In the complete McCormick Standard line there are five models from which you can select the type and size of tractor best suited to your farm. Each gives you the advantages of rugged durability, five forward speeds, convenient controls, operating comfort, accessible unit design and modern styling.

SPEEDING SEEDING WITH A DISKALL

Hitched to a McCormick WD-9 this McCormick Diskall prepares and seeds an 18 foot strip in a single trip. Completely one-manoperated from the tractor seat. Here's big capacity tillage and seeding which pays off in greater production at less cost-peracre. Optional hydraulic control makes it all easy for the operator.



CALL YOUR IH DEALER

Your local IH dealer will gladly arrange a FREE prove-to-yourself demonstration with the implement of your choice. Take It to your fields and prove-to-yourself from the tractor seat that a McCormick Standard Tractor is your best buy for today and the year ahead.

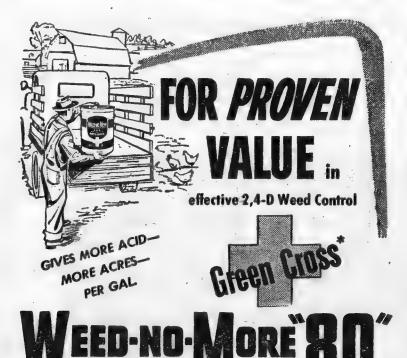


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INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, HAMILTON, ONTARIO

McCORMICK STANDARD TRACTORS





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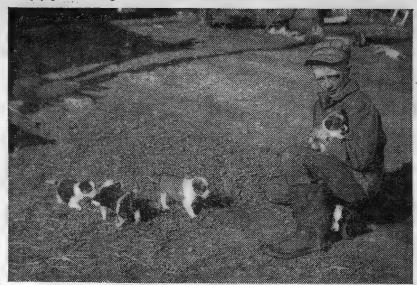
Thousands of Canadian farmers have PROVED that Weed-No-More "80" leads in value. Developed and proven on ten million acres IN CANADA, Weed-No-More "80" has won its leadership under actual Canadian growing conditions. It penetrates quickly—won't wash off, but what counts most is RESULTS. On that score Weed-No-More "80" butyl-ester of 2,4-D takes second place to none.

Ask your GREEN CROSS Dealer

GREEN CROSS INSECTICIDES

FIELD LEADERS IN CANADIAN PEST CONTROL

Happy Youngsters!



Give a boy an armful of puppies and who could ask for anything more? This is Ken Stiles with five of Sporties' six puppies. His mother, Mrs. M. K. Stiles of Didsbury, won \$5 for this picture.

The resurrection of Christ created a new universe

By FRANK S. MORLEY, Ph.D.

how new universes are formed by the explosion of hitherto unstable stars. showed a series of pictures with the light growing brighter in the heavens until he could exclaim, "A new universe has been created."

So by His resurrection Christ created a new universe. Since Christ men have lived in a different mental atmosphere. No man on earth today is not challenged by the spiritual implications of that resurrection.

This new thought was expressed in a few amazing words by Jesus Himself. "All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth." What an astounding claim. Other powers were weak, partial, or false. So after the resurrection they "worthe resurrection they "wor-shipped" Him as Lord or Sav-iour in whom dwelt "all the full-ness of the Godhead bodily".

Based on His claim to authority, He gave them a stupendous commission. "Go ye therefore and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you." And they were comforted by His promise, "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

Now note that the disciples were commissioned to proclaim the Gospel to the whole world. Mithraism was strong in Rome and Egypt, but the disciples were not told that "one religion is as good as another. Let the Egyptians keep Mithraism". The Christian Church is losing a world vision. So we are losing. The Communists have it though. They maintain that they have a Gospel that will change the world. We are constricting ours. We try to "keep it out of politics". We are no longer sure we can change

DR. Edwin Frost described Russia and China. We need to recover the faith that we have a plan that can save the world and nobody else has. Our Gospel can solve our economic and political problems. Asia and Europe will not be saved by dollars and bullets, but by a Christian faith whose believers can still "out-think, out-live, and out-die" the Communist and pagan world.

If we do not have such a faith our soldiers, sailors, and airmen will be powerless in their duties. To fight they must fight for a cause and know that cause.

If our message is true any where it is true everywhere. The Christian claims are either true for every man or false for every man. So the missionary vision is as vital for the Church as the life-blood for the body. Without it our worship becomes not a force but a farce. The only people who can logically deny missionary enterprise are those who do not feel any gratitude for the Christian missionaries who brought the Gospel to their ancestors. Or those people who can enjoy the democratic fruits of Christianity without gratitude. Or those wretched successors of Cain who have no sense of responsibility for their fellow men. Or the sceptics who do not believe in the relevance of the Christian Gospel.

The disciples might have said, "We are sitting pretty in Jeru-salem." But Christ is always urging us onward. A man in Denver was afflicted with a strange mental ailment causing strange mental aliment causing him to walk backward. Many people are always trying to walk backward. They have a mental malady leading them into the past. Nothing is as good as it used to be. They retreat into a shell.

Jesus lived for the future. "Be of good cheer — Courage", was His customary greeting. We are afraid to live. Nothing

great or good was ever created by security seekers. Employers tell me that the first question many young men ask when job-hunting is, "What is the pen-sion?" What a miserable and unhappy way to live!

Henry James has a story about this lobster strategy. In "The Beast in the Jungle", John Marcher confides to May Bartram his fear that he would fall prey to a Beast. From youth he had a sense of doom. He never let his friendship for May grow into love. He was too obsessed with the Beast. In vain she implored him to live. Before her death she told him, "The Beast has come and touched you." She prayed that he might never know what the Beast was.

One day he found out. Visiting her grave he saw a visitor come to a nearby grave and fall upon it in an agony of grief. Then he knew that the Beast came from within, not without. All great tragedy does come from within. Marcher had lived in complete selfishness, untouched by grief and passion. Afraid to live. That was the Beast. And the ultimate bitterness is not to lose those we love, not to be shattered by broken hopes, not to be crucified, but to have no love to lose, to be immune to grief, to have no hopes to be broken.

The commission created the Church. There is nothing in all human history to match the incredible daring of eleven poor little men who, without money or military power, challenged the mighty Roman Empire, en-dured agonizing persecution, and finally made the Church the most transforming power the world has ever known.

They could only achieve so greatly because they had been transformed themselves. That shifty, unreliable set of characters before the Resurrection could never have accomplished anything. They were trans-formed because they now believed spiritual values to be un-conquerable. Spiritual truth they saw had cosmic support. God was on the side of truth and goodness. Material things the disciples saw to be transient and unimportant. In Milan Cathedral I saw an Emperor in a glass case. Only his bones remain. Beside the bones, in their royal robes, are his crown and jewels. It is a hideous reminder that the flesh is temporal and wealth and power of little con-sequence. The spiritual is eternal.

The disciples were transformed also by learning their value to Christ. They need have no "inferiority complex". Christ needed them. They were in the grip of a cosmic purpose. As a man remarked, "What a mir-acle that the God of the uni-verse can use even me!"

Most of all they were changed by their experience of the love of God. He loved as Christ loved. God was no longer an impersonal force - such a faith

wouldn't save a dog, let alone a human soul. Many people think of God as a sort of chemical energy. The only faith that makes a difference is faith in a God who has personality, a mind to think, a body to work, and a heart to love.

To such a God these men saw themselves in a personal relation. This Person had forgiven them. They needed forgiveness. They must have been bitterly ashamed after the Crucifixion. They had betrayed, denied, and forsaken their leader. What a sorry crew! Now they were forgiven, strong and clean again.

Her son had been killed and the mother was asked for what ten minutes she most wanted to have him back. Would want the ten minutes when he had received his medal for bravery? When he received his wings for When he graduated at the head of his class? During one of his spectacular moments of athletic triumph?

None of these. She remembered a little boy who in bitter anger spat out the words, "I hate you! I hate you!" Then he dashed out of the house. A little while later the door opened and her lad crept into her arms, "Mother, I'm sorry! I didn't mean it. I love you. Please hug me!" Yes, she would treasure that moment most.

So we come closest to God when we ask His forgiveness. We enter most deeply into His

Now forever more the disciples lived under a great compulsion. Kipling has a poem about an Explorer who heard "The Everlasting Whisper."
The Explorer not only found that it "waked to hound me", but also in the darkest hours was made to "know His Hand was certain o'er me."

And there would be a whisper in the heart of the disciples, day and night urging them onward, but also saying, "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

Snow

in summer

REMEMBER back in 1930 when we were homesteading out in the prairies. One after-noon when we were gaily setting out to get the cows, I mean myself and my two year old child. We were a half a mile from home when all of a sudden the sky turned dark. Then there was a loud roaring in the clouds and a hurricane came. We were afraid and so I sat down and sheltered my child. About a 100 yards in front of us were some old buildings. When the biggest storm was over we were almost black from dust, and the old barn had lost its roof. Before night we had a blanket of snow and some frost. This was on June the 8th.

Mrs. L. Belke. Gunn, Alberta.



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Niagara orchardists are asking their legislature for irrigation. Farmers and would-be beneficiaries of the dry belt from Hanna east and south as far as Medicine Hat too are asking for irrigation. Not so much for the joy of improving their land and life as to be able to sell it so much quicker and for a fancy price and let the other do the hard work connected with an irrigated farm. It is always the same! Let the gov-ernment do it! Why not try and help yourself for a change! Keep your eyes open, observe and you will be able to do more than any outsider can tell you.

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We can create a water-table, in many cases, where there is

Build your own dams and really start to farm

enough good feed for our cattle sides with rocks. This dam so in this dry area by dyking the fairly level parts of our land. Then using the water run-off in the spring, thus assuring at least one crop of oats or alfalfa hay. In two generations we farmers could make this Palliser Triangle into an Eldorado if we only had the will and courage to save what we have got of water and soil resources, and quit chasing the elusive silver dollar, which brings no security nor contentment.

Experience shows that it can be done. 40 years ago when we came to this place there was not a tree or water to be found. Trying to get water, many testholes were made in a coulee bottom which is 60 feet below the cases we went down 135 feet without success. So the only ing with a team of oxen and a

far withstood the biggest flood, the water often running foothigh over it. The dam, only 12 feet deep could not supply all the water needs of the farm.

Hilltop Dam

So in 1935, after careful øbservation for some years we decided to build a dam on top of the hill close to the house so saving the work of getting it up from the coulee. The P.F.R.A. engineer surveying the dam was sceptical where I would get the water from. Then after much arguing he unwillingly gave the go ahead sign, washing his hands of the whole affair.

. From the top of the banks of the coulee the land rises gradusurrounding land. In some ally for 200 rods to a height of about 100 feet. A side gully about 100 rods to the northwest alternative was to build a dam was dammed up and a ditch which was done in 1913 (work- made, bringing the water around to higher ground and to none today and can raise slushscraper) walling both the dam. Also a ditch was



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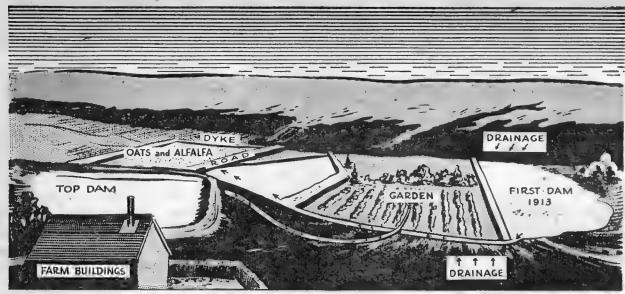
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The Dosch Dams:



made from a gully northeast for the same purpose.

Around 6,000 cubic yards of earth was removed to build this dam 200 x 130 feet and 22 feet deep. At 22 feet we struck a sand pocket so had to stop, and it took 6 years to fill this sandpocket. But today this dam has less seepage than any other of our dams. This year loss from use, seepage and evaporation was 8 feet. So if we had no water runoff we still will have water for another year.

Another advantage of having a dam on a hill is the ease with which you can drain and consequently clean it out.

This can be done by syphoning it over the bank, attaching a the side of a hill, and in the

tering the garden at the same time. This same garden, by utilizing the spring runoff is flooded for two weeks. Then using the surplus water again to flood another $3\frac{1}{2}$ -acre plot farther down the coulee. Incidentaly this plot has raised 6 crops of oats in succession, but will be seeded down to alfalfa and brome grass this year.

How quick will water go to an underground storage? We had to build a new road so we could get out because our R.M. would not replace a bridge which was our only outlet. To do this we had to make a cut in

sprinkler to the outlet and wa- ditch, level with the ground, was a fairly good size rock. A few years ago the spring runoff was extra heavy and the water run-ning over this rock soon began cutting a hole into the road and side of the hill 20 ft. in diameter 5 ft. deep and washing sand from underneath, thus showing the water had struck a bed of sand.

> On the fourth day when the water subsided to as much as a 6-inch pipe could carry, the sandbank swallowed every bit of it for another day and a half and after that only some. If this was due to the sediment which the water carries or if it had reached the saturation point of the sandbank, we could

not ascertain. At any rate it was a clear illustration that water has to go into the ground before it can be taken out.

On the 20 acres there are four dams and some dykes. Today we can get a well nearly on any place on this 20 acres. Experience brought us to the con-clusion that every bit of snow water should be taken care of by damming and dyking. Even the level land should be dyked so there is no waste of water. Kept on the high ground it will

(Continued on page 33)

DID YOU SEE THE BRODJET AD ON PAGE II



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The church and "treason" To the Editor: I have enjoyed reading the variety of articles in your magazine every month; one of them "Letter to the Editor", but the letter in March issue "Church

and Reason" has started me wondering whether I'm a Canadian or a traitor. It has always been clear to me that the founders of this country were Christian, and their successive governments and members of parliament were Church supporting, and still support the Church of Christ, consisting of many different denominations. How is it that the author of this letter calls it treason to support a Church? Treason to whom?

I go to Church because I believe that its the link between man and the Almighty. It gives man conscience and moral stability. It teaches the difference between right and wrong. It shows the proper way to live, and Christ's promise of eternal life, which is the theme of every Christian Church.

There's nothing non-sensical about worshipping our Heaven-ly Father and giving glory to His Son who accepted death for our salvation.

Here in North America we owe many of our laws to the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount. "Love One Another" is not mere af-fection but an act of charity, tolerance and compassion. Our freedom of speech, enterprise, private ownership, personal lib-erty are also based on these.

Michael Kozak.

Wostok, Alta.

Manning and the farmers

To the Editor:

Your editorials are very enlightening and the subjects covered by same have no doubt been an inspiration to many.
At the moment the mineral

rights act seems to be the controversial subject, and as such prompted me to write to Mr. Manning.

I pointed out to the Premier that it was very disappointing to purchase land and then discover that the deed covered only the surface.

In his reply he stated that in most cases when a person purchased land in the past the purchase price included only those things which were on the surface, such as productivity of the soil, buildings, improvements and etc. Therefore he felt that it was only fair when minerals were discovered to have the benefits from same go to the public treasury, to benefit all in Alberta rather than just a few. The benefits being in the form social services, improved roads, etc.

I should like to extend a cordial invitation to Mr. Manning to go driving on our roads. He would get a real shake down.



our government needs financial aid even after collecting the revenue from liquor and taxes then a compromise should be reached. The mineral rights act should be amended, giving the land owner a fair percentage of the wealth obtained.

It is quite amazing that more farmers do not assert themselves and voice their opinions regarding such a vital issue. Perhaps they too have joined the rank and file who have become quite resigned to accept such a condition. In these prosperous times such an issue perhaps seems quite trivial some. However, should hard times return I'm afraid it would be quite a different story. Should the mineral rights

act remain as is a cherished freedom has been taken from - namely the pride of ownership.

Mrs. Ruth A. Fleming. Lundbreck, Alta.

Final word

To the Editor:

Being a subscriber and reader of your paper for many years, I was disgusted to read the letter of Gestur Einarson in your issue of March, 1952. To use some of his own words, it contains "such a repulsive pile of rubbish that no honest man can possibly examine it without disgust.

Mr. Einarson in his concep-

(Continued from page 31) read a few text books" to tell us what to do? slowly seep into the ground, feeding wells and springs, going as a clear creeklet to the river

instead of taking the overland route, carrying tons of precious

soil away.

Also contour farming and tree-planting will assist in keeping the water from running off. To ask a government, any government to do this for us is an insult to our intelligence, for can we not observe and think? Do we need an expert "who

tion of the history of the Churches finds them void of love for anything but power for them-selves. It is well to remind him, that the freedom to write a letter whereby he insults the overwhelming majority of Canadi-ans, would not be his had it not been for our Christian ancestry who founded our Canadian law and order.

Another absurdity he brings up is the Catholic Church trying to gain control of the publiclyowned C.B.C. Apparently, because anti-religious broadcasts have been protested against by Catholic as well as other Church circles, Mr. Einarson sees this as the Church trying to gain control of the C.B.C When persons such as Dr. Carl Binger who qualifies for the Canadian Chamber of Com-merce definition of a "Crypto-Communist", then most Canadians including our men now suffering and dying in Korea will join with me in applauding the Churches and all who have protested the disgraceful use of our publicly owned airwaves. It will frighten Mr. Einarson to know that protests against persecutions going on behind the Iron Curtain, have in his way of thinking, effected the Church gaining control of these coun-

P. N. Gans.

Fairview, Alta.

Editor's Note:-This correspondence is now closed.

If we cannot use our little brain it will shrink and shrink, till some one has to do the thinking for us, and at last we will become a perfect moron, and land on a collective farm.

But our government should at least give moral support to the man who is carrying on experiments at his own cost, instead of taxing his improvement and making life otherwise miserable for him.



This is a picture of the actual dams at the Dosch farm, taken from the main buildings. The newest and highest reservoir is on the left.

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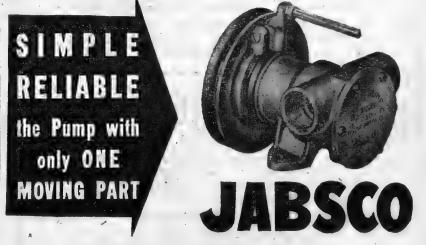
The purchase of fertilizer is sometimes a headache. Because the need for it usually comes at a time when there are a lot of expenses and little income.

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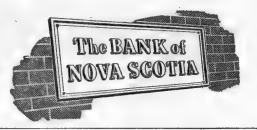
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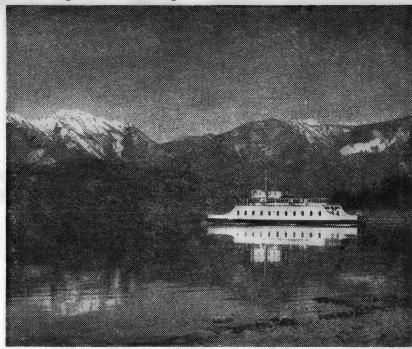
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Okanagan Crossing



J. DeJong, Box 15, Nelson, B.C., caught this attractive shot of the S.S. Anscomb on one of British Columbia's most beautiful lakes.

Lethbridge beaver develop love for sugar beets

WHO would have guessed it? That the beaver, Canada's generally accepted national emblem and supposedly able to exist on a diet of bark from poplar and willow, actually is one of the rare mammals with a "sweet tooth".

Proof of this rather odd fancy of Castor Canadensis was gathered recently by two southern Albertans — Ralph Michelson and Evan Hill. The former, a Ducks Unlimited Key-man and also vice-president of the Lethbridge Fish and Game Association, is a detective. Hill operates a farm at Stirling, right beside that owned and run by R. D. Michelson, Ralph's father.

As a beginning, it may be recorded that about three years ago two beaver suddenly appeared in a small coulee which separates the Hill and Michelson farms. Presumably, they had travelled 80 miles or more from their natural habitat along the eastern slope of the Rockies, using rivers and irrigation canals. Up to that time, the only life observed in the coulee had been a few ducks which returned there each spring.

Cutting a den in one bank, the pioneer pair proceeded to build a dam, using wood from the few willows and bushes along the coulee. Life was good in the coulee, because by the fall of 1951 there were eight adult beaver, two new dams and several new houses, which were cut into the banks.

But winter was just around the corner — and food was becoming scarce. Chief reason was that willows and other growth along the coulee wasn't renewing itself as rapidly as the beaver cut it down. Being conscious of their reputation for real resourcefulness, the beaver colony launched a hunt for substitute foodstuffs.

Just about that time, Mr. Hill had pulled, topped and piled a crop of sugar beets in the field which bordered the coulee. Heavy rains prevented hauling of the beets for several days, which proved to be a real "break" for the beaver.

Returning to the field to complete his harvest, Mr. Hill was astounded to find that some agency had removed quantities of beets from coulee ends of each of the rows. A careful estimate revealed that about 10 tons of beets were missing. He was mystified, because there were no tire tracks or other evidence of humans being involved in "The Great Sugar-Beet Theft".

Hill called on Detective Michelson, told of his experience, and later escorted the keenly-interested sleuth to the scene of the "crime". Quickly, they reached a solution, discovering six slippery, muddy sluices leading from the beet field to the coulee. From there on, the answers were easy.

Apparently deciding that beets were better than nothing, the beaver had organized a work party and had transported approximately 10 tons of beets from one acre of field. The loot was stored in the various dens, assuring the busy animals of a truly sweet winter.

Admitting that it had been one of the "most unusual" cases he ever experienced, Michelson concluded with a twinkle in his eyes, "The beaver survived the winter quite well and no doubt will be looking forward to a good sugar beet crop in 1952."

Alberta feeders' day on Saturday, June 7, 1952

MEMBERS of the staff of the Department of Animal Science are busily engaged these days in compiling and inengaged terpreting the results of experiments completed during the past year. Their labor should provide the basis for another interesting and profitable Feeders' Day beginning at 10 a.m. on Saturday, June 7th, at the University Livestock Farm.

The winter of 1951-52 will certainly not go down in the records as a good year for livestock feeders, but there will be lots of good years in the future just as there have been in the past. Adverse conditions serve to emphasize the importance of economical production. Since efficient feeding and economical production usually go hand in hand it may, in the immediate future, be necessary to give even more attention than usual to the feeding phase of the livestock business

Experiments conducted at the University of Alberta dur-

ing the past year were designed to study some new and some old wrinkles in connection with feeding to produce milk, beef, lamb and pork at low cost. Reports to be presented at Feed-ers' Day will include practical information on such matters as vitamin, mineral, protein and antibiotic feed supplements; use of frost-damaged grain; and a discussion of livestock health problems.

Mark Saturday, June 7th, on our calendar. The Departyour calendar. ment of Animal Science hopes that all its farmer friends will have their '51 crop off and the '52 crop in by June 7th and that as many as possible will spend the day at the University Farm.

The Literal Mind

In San Francisco, Ellitt Poor was booked for public drunkenness after he climbed an 80-ft. chimney, began to bellow the first verse of 'On Top of Old Smoky," told rescuers: "I just felt like getting high."

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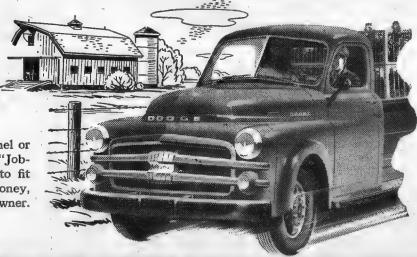
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One day Mom and Dad were killing roosters. They threw the heads and feathers out by the chicken house. The pigs came along and started to eat them. One pig ate a little faster than she should have, and got a rooster head stuck fast in her throat. Daddy tried to get it out but he couldn't, so he pushed it down with apiece of hose. The poor pig had such a sore throat, and a swollen neck she couldn't eat anything, and two days later she died.

Joan Wrubleski Kuroki, Sask.

My brother owned a black horse called Queen. He could teach her most anything. He al-ways used her to bring the cows home, so one day when my brother was away, I saw the cows coming home at the usual hour. I knew no one went to get so went to see what was going on. Then I saw Queenie chasing the cows home and making sure they didn't push or get out of line.

Alice Dgrodnick Vanda, Sask.

Last summer my brother Paul and me were herding sheep on our ranch along the Old Man River. As I went for the saddle horse one morning I almost stepped on a rattlesnake. I lost no time to turn back and tell my brother about it. When we approached the place again we were just in time to see the tail of the snake disappear into a gopher hole. I'll never forget the scream of terror a few moments later, from the poor

gopher which happened to be in the same hole.

Joe S. Hofer

Barnwell, Alberta

Last summer we bought a shetland pony which was very wild and not yet trained for riding. After having him a week on the farm I finally managed to get on him. In a second he started off at full speed and ran for a whole mile, I tried to hold him back but there was no use. All of a sudden the pony stopped so suddenly that I bumped to the ground a couple of yards ahead of the pony. I was so frightened that I dared not sit on him again that day, so I had to walk home leading the pony behind me.

Martin J. Stahl Cranford, Alberta

This fall I saw a bird who caught mice and killed them. Then he would carry them and put them on branches of our fruit trees. In the morning they were gone, so he must have eaten them or else something else had taken them.

Norma Sveam

Dollard, Sask.

One day my Dad was watering a team of horses and he dropped their halter shanks and left them for a moment to do something else.

Immediately our six month old pup, Scamper, grabbed hold of one of the ropes in his teeth and began to pull on it. Naturally, the horse started following. Scamper led the horse around in a circle and then led

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Snow-drop



Calving time this spring found many an Alberta farm feet deep in snow. This is W. Wilde of Box 202, Okotoks, rescuing a baby from a drift while an anxious mother looks on.

him on to the barn. It was very amusing to see, for the dog looked so human leading the horse as one of us would have done, and the horse very obediently following as though it was quite natural to be led by a dog.

Merlyn Bowker,

Vera, Sask. (Age 13)

When my brother and I were going to get some gasoline with a wagon, we saw a coyote carrying a chicken from our neighbor's coop. Their dog saw this and began chasing him. The coyote began running away, then he hid the chicken under a stook and ran back to meet the dog. They played around the stooks for about five minutes. When they saw us they both departed, the coyote taking the chicken along with him. Julian Bizon.

Spruce Balley, Alta.

One morning on the farm, when it was milking time, I saw some chickens on top of the barn. A few minutes later I looked again and this time discovered that one of the hens was standing on the cow's back, and picking off the mosquitoes. The cow did not seem to like this very much, and after shaking herself and walking around a bit, she finally succeeded in making the hen get off her back.

Henry Holst.

Masefield, Sask.

A few days ago dad decided to take one of our old sows to another pen, as she had been living with the mother sow and the little pigs, and we were afraid they would get killed.

Dad tied a rope quite loose around her hind foot and my

Dad tied a rope quite loose around her hind foot and my mother and aunt went and chased her to the pen. She went good till she got almost to the pen. She then started to run ahead and get crazy and stubborn. Then she'd try to get the rope off. Finally she did get it off and she got away. My little sisters and brothers and cousins were standing by the fence watching, but they got scared

and ran to the house. The old sow tried to run away, but she slipped on the ice and fell in the water. Dad caught her, and she went in the pen quite willingly.

Miss Anna Simmons. Tawatinaw, Alta.

One day my grandfather and I were walking to the barn, and a gopher came up behind us. It started making a funny noise, so I turned and jumped when I saw the gopher. Grandpa said, "What's the matter with you?" I said, "There's a gopher." Grandpa said, "He won't hurt you." So he bent over, picked the gopher up. The gopher crawled into his pocket and stayed there until Grandpa had finished his work in the barn.

Miss Shelby Taylor. Glenside, Sask.

Last summer when my brother and I were looking for horses we saw a wild goose walking on the ground. My brother said she must have a nest some place in the muskeg, so we started to hunt for it. We hunted for it about ten minutes and I found it and there were eight eggs in the nest. So we took them home and put them under a clucking hen.

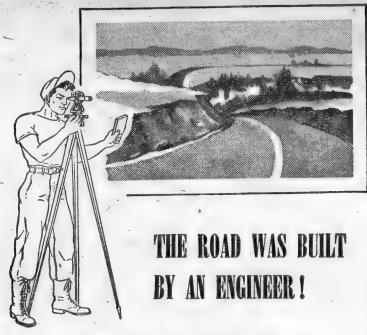
In three days there were eight little wild geese hatched as soon as the little geese started moving under the clucking hen she got very scared and quit clucking.

Nick Waskiewicz. Iron River, Alta.

One day as we were crossing the river with the tractor, my daddy stopped so we could watch a snake. The snake had a small fish in its mouth. It swallowed the fish alive. It took quite a few minutes for it to get the fish down, as it was larger around than the snake. The snake's body kept getting larger around to make room for the fish. It sure was a funny looking snake all puffed out with the fish inside.

Gracemary Seebeck. Carmangay, Alta. Box 150.

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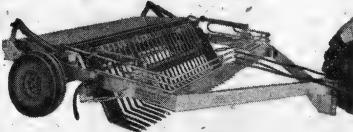
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This One Got Away

I remember when I was a little girl we lived out across the North Saskatchewan River, 50 miles from Vegreville near Wahstao. The R.N.W.M.P. as they were then called were stationed at Andrew in 1913 or maybe earlier. One of the Mounties always stopped at our place and as the country was sparsely settled at that time, we enjoyed his visits. He was young and used to play games with us and tell us stories about how the Mounties always got their man.

One day he came in the forenoon and asked for a hurried dinner as he had to go four miles farther north to bring back a young fellow I shall call Mike who had been accused of stealing harness.

We were much surprised when our Mountie arrived about about supper time on foot. He said he had gone back to Mike's place and tied his horse at the back of the house then knocked on the door. Mike came out and when he found out what it was all about he asked if he could go inside and change his clothes. Our Mountie looked into the room which had only one every small window, then said, "Go ahead." He closed the door and sat down in front of it after Mike entered.

He heard Mike moving around a bit then all was silent. He was just about to call Mike to see if he was ready when he heard the sound of galloping hoofs, away went Mike on the Mountie's horse tearing for the highway. He had managed some how to squeeze through the little window and ride off. So our Mountie did not get his man that time.

Margherita J. Durling. Westlock, Alberta.

Early thresher

REMEMBER the old-style threshing machine when a man had to stand in front and take each sheaf as it was pitched to him and cut the band, then spread the straw evenly before shoving the sheaf into the machine cylinder, and at the back of the machine was another man who took the straw away as it fell from a long slatted carrier, similar to the feeders on machines today. Another man stood a little further back to stack the straw, and when the stack got high enough a boy on horseback, kept riding around and around on the stack to make it firm. It was such a dirty job. They would come in from the fields simply covered with chaff inside their clothing and out; absolutely tired out; sometimes too tired to eat.

Mrs. Niels Rask. Alticane, Sask.

Horse

cars

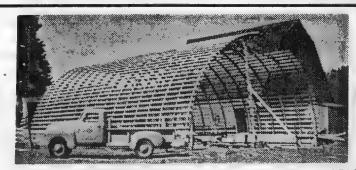
In June, 1887 my parents decided to go to Canada. We set sail from Liverpool on the steamer Lake Superior of the Beaver Line:

One day out from Halifax, the propeller shaft broke and we drifted about twenty miles off the course in one day, when we got to Quebec the flags were all flying for the Jubilee. We only stayed one day and left for Winnipeg, where the street cars were pulled by the horses and streets were paved with wood blocks on end.

C. F. West. McLeod Valley, Alta.

Too Small

I remember when we werejust a couple of kids at home, we were about 8 and 4 at the time, me being the eldest. Well,



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we went to milk the cows, as I had to do, just night and morning; my sister wanted to milk, too, so we got her all set up to the cow, and she started to milk —a tame and quiet cow, too. I guess something went wrong for after milking about an inch in the bucket, the cow gave her a kick and knocked her into the gutter. Instead of crying, she just gets up, looks at the cow, then at mother and me, and says, "I'm too small that's the trouble."

Mrs. Frank Hicks. Box 1003, Fernie, B.C.

Strange clothes

T REMEMBER when my Moth-1 er, my sister and I came from England in May 1905 to join my Father and brother who were already "batching" on a farm here.

On the Sunday, Father for the first time in many months, donned his "best" clothes, white collar and all, and he and Mother took a stroll down by the pasture.

The cows, who were contentedly grazing, hearing their approach, took one long look at Father's strange attire, jumped the barbed wire fence and heat it to their original home two miles away!

By the way, I wonder if any of the passengers on the old S.S. "Canada" will read this and can say "I remember the Burton girls and their Mother.

Mrs. John Duxbury. Box 3, Elkhorn, Manitoba.

Prairie fire

WHEN we came to the district of Ninga (more years ago than I like to remember) it was nearly all prairie, only small fields cultivated, and fires in the fall were a great worry. I was only about four, my Dad was away, and a prairie fire was sweeping up to the north of our barns and granaries. So there was no one to try and fight it but Mom — not wanting to take me with her and having to watch me, she put me on a 3-deck wagon box which was on the ground, and I was warned within an inch of my life, I wasn't to get out of there. So away went Mom with old sacks to be wet in a nearby slough to fight the fire. I guess I thought it was too long a time to be left alone, so I climbed out and followed Mom, needless to say I got more than a scolding, however Mother was able to check the fire enough to turn from the buildings. The early settlers sure had many worries. Mrs. Verne Rogers. Box 271, Morden, Man

Heat Rash

In Toronto, shortly after hauling away a bus rider clad only in his undershirt, police rushed out again to nab a nonchalant pedestrian who wore only his dress shirt.

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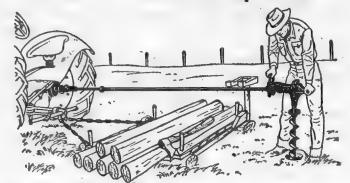
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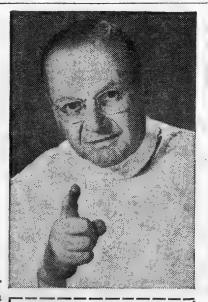
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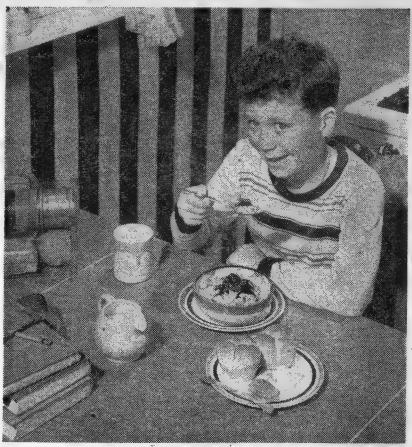
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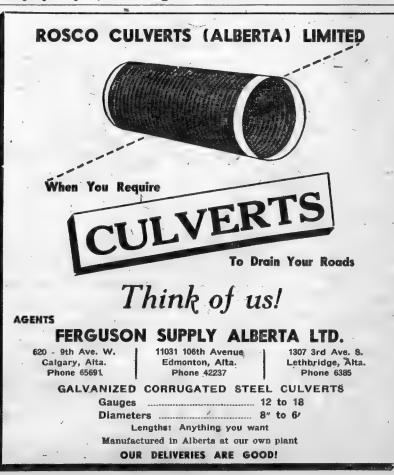


By LOUISE PRICE BELL

DOCTORS and dieticians tell us that breakfast is the most important meal of the day. Yet that is the one too often slighted and particularly in busy households where Mother has many things on her mind at this early morning hour when Father is leaving for work and the youngsters for school.

Make sure, though, that your family — and particularly the growing children — have cereal, fruit, and milk. Rolls and toast, with jelly or jam, are also good for them and will sometimes tempt them more than cereal. But if you serve the food in attractive dishes, it will help, and and attractive meals can be served in the kitchen as well as in the dining-room, remember that!

LIGHT SWITCHES hard to find in barns and sheds? Paint around them with phosphorescent paint. One reader says it works.



Grandmother had a remedy for just about everything

By ARMORAL KENT

out from England (although Grandmother was born in Ireland) when they were both in their early twenties and had been married only a short time. They intended to settle in Virginia and headed south through Ohio after visiting friends in Canada.

In Toledo, Ohio, they found a cholera epidemic raging. Grandfather, who was a doctor, promptly rolled up his immaculate shirt sleeves and worked without sleep until the dread disease was slowed and finally stopped. Beside him worked Grandmother, who was an excellent home nurse and a wisely Although practical woman. they knew that this might mean the death of either or both, neither dreamed of avoiding this task which they felt God had given them.

When it was all over they were exhausted, although still in good health. They began to pack again fo rtheir interupted journey south, but the good citizens of Toledo would have none of that. Grandfather, they said, must stay and be their doctor. They would give him a house and build him a hospital. So my grandparents stayed and Toledo kept its promise. As the years went by three daughters and two sons were born into that happy home and when the "Old Doctor" died most of the city of Toledo went to his funeral.

Nor was Grandmother less loved. Her house was a centre community life and her

MY mother's parents came daughters were trained in all the household arts. Each month one of them was put in full charge of the establishment and made responsible for everything domestic. Although there was hired help to do the rough work, Grandmother believed that no woman was worthy of the title of Mistress who could rubbing them with a soft cloth not do anything she asked another person to do. So each daughter became an excellent cook and household manager and married lucky husbands.

Almost a Cure-All

Grandmother had a remedy for the small things of life as well as the large ones. Common salt was one of her standbys. She added a few grains of salt to a bowl of cream to make it whip and applied it dry to eggstained silver. She scattered it along the edges of her gravelled walks to destroy grass and proved that even the pernicious Canada thistle can be killed by cutting the stalks close to the ground and then putting salt on them.

When she wanted to toughen glassware or lamp chimneys she added a tablespoon of salt to a pot of cold water, put in the glass, boiled the water and then let it cool slowly. If soot fell on a carpet salt was sprinkled freely over it and then everything could be swept up easily. Rusty steel was treated with salt wet with hot vinegar, then washed with boiling water and dried thoroughly. A fine grease stain remover was made out of four tablespoons of al-

although Grandmother really preferred weak ammonia and a hot iron over blotting or tissue paper for this.

Black silk dresses were cleaned by sponging on the right side with hot coffee which had been strained through muslin. The dress had to be thoroughly brushed beforehand and afterwards partially dried and then ironed on the wrong side. The result was a stainless garment which looked like new and was neither shiny nor stiff. For taking paint out of black silk, Grandmother insisted that a patient rubbing with chloroform would do it every time.

Kid gloves were cleaned by which had been dipped in a little sweet milk and then rubbed over a cake of soap. Some-times benzine was used for this purpose, but Grandmother never liked the smell of it. Nor did she favor salt for setting colors. A tablespoon of ox-gall to a pint of water worked much better for black, spirits of turpentine for blue, alum for green.

"Hair of the Dog"

Ink spots on linen were dipped in melted tallow, then the tallow was washed out and the ink came out with it. followed by rubbing and rinsing with cold water, was used on finer fabrics. All faded materials were sponged with chlorobrighten them up. Grass stains were spread with butter and the article laid out in the sun or sponged with al-For fruit stains on or hands Grandmother cohol. cloth or hands Grandmother used "the hair of the dog": the juice of ripe tomatoes. Sometimes she poured boiling water over fruit stains on linen or rubbed powdered starch into the spots (this had to be done immediately) and left it on for some hours.

But Grandmother's ingenuity wasn't confined to clothes and 1406 . 4th St. West, CALGARY, Alberta

cohol to one tablespoon of salt, household linens. She could purify sinks, drains and cisterns, take old putty out of window frames with a red-hot poker, fill cracks in plaster, clean smoked ceilings with soda water. She was adept at keeping paint brushes soft and clean as she was at keeping cider sweet. Her cooking recipes. beauty hints and home remedies for illness were famous.

> Some of this wisdom my mother passed on to me; some of it I found in an oilcloth-covered notebook in old-fashioned, spidery handwriting. The other day a cousin wrote me: "Look up the Remedy Book and tell me the substitute for cream in coffee." As I wrote back: "The As I wrote back: "The beaten white of an egg with a small lump of butter added, poured slowly into the coffee so it won't curdle," I wished for the millionth time that I had Grandmother's know-how.

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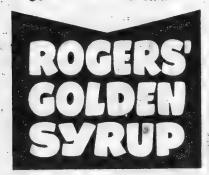


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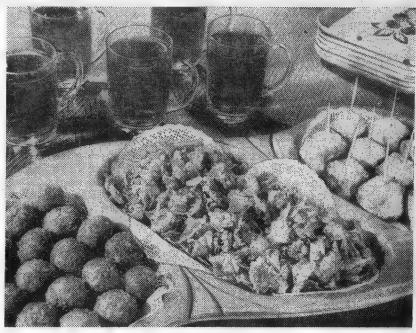
- 1 cup Water 1/2 cup Butter
- 1 cup Sifted Purity Flour 4 Eggs

- 1. Heat water and butter to boiling point.
 2. Stir in sifted flour all at once and stir until mixture leaves sides of pan and forms a ball. (About
- 1 minute).

- minute).
 Remove from heat and cool.
 Add eggs, unbeaten, one at a time beating very thoroughly to be sure each egg is well mixed.
 Form into strips, 1" wide and 3" long, with a spoon on an ungreased baking sheet.
 Bake at 400° F. 45 to 50 minutes or until dry. Cool slowly. When ready to serve—split—fill with ice cream and pour over this your favorite hot chocolate or butterscotch sauce. This makes twelve eclairs.

Sifted through the finest of silks until downy-light...better for ALL your baking

You'll like these cheese recipes!



By LOUISE PRICE BELL

Cheese Dishes

CHEESE is a good meat-substitute but even if it weren't, most people like to have it served in various ways in their homes from time to Here are some recipes time. you'll want to try — for main dish, "nibblers", and concoctions that can be used for sandwiches, or to stuff celery or tomatoes, for a zippy salad.

Baked Macaroni with Cheese

- 1 cup broken macaroni
- 3 tablespoons butter
- 3 tablespoons flour
- ½ teaspoon salt
- ½ teaspoon pepper
- ½ teaspoon dry mustard
- 2 cups milk
- 1 cup grated American cheese
- 2 cups Kellogg's corn flakes
- 1 tablespoon melted butter or margarine

Cook macaroni in boiling salted water until tender, about 15 minutes. Drain well.

Melt shortening over hot water; stir in flour and seasonings. Add milk. Continue cooking until thicked, stirring frequently. Add cheese and stir until melted. Combine sauce with drained macaroni and pour into greased casserole. Mix finely crushed corn flakes with butter and sprinkle over top of macaroni. Bake in moderately hot oven (400° F.) about 20 minutes.

Crusty Cheese Balls

- 1 cup rice krispies
- 2 egg whites
- 1/16 teaspoon cavenne pepper
 - 1 cup grated cheese
- ¼ teaspoon tabasco sauce

Crush rice cereal into fine crumbs. Beat egg whites until stiff. Fold in cayenne pepper, cheese, tabasco sauce and cereal Beat egg whites until crumbs. Shape into small balls and fry in deep fat (375° F.) until light brown. Serve on toothpicks with salads or as an appetizer Makes 24 balls, 3/4 inch in diameter.

Cheese Flakes

- 11/2 teaspoons shortening
- 2 drops Tabasco sauce
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- ½ teaspoon paprika
- 2 cups corn flakes
 - 1 cup grated sharp cheese

Melt shortening in shallow pan; add seasonings. Add corn flakes and grated cheese; mix thoroughly. Place in preheated moderate oven (350° F.), stir-ring occasionally for about 12 minutes. Spread on paper pushing flakes lightly together to form small clusters. Serve as appetizer or with beverages.

Crispy Cheese Puffs cup butter or margarine

- 1 egg, separated
- ¼ pound grated American cheese
- ½ teaspoon salt
- ½ teaspoon dry mustard
- ½ teaspoon paprika
- cup Kellogg's All-Bran
- 24 11/2-inch cubes of fresh bread (cut from unsliced loaf)

Cream butter, add egg yolk and mix well. Add cheese, seasonings and bran; mix thoroughly. Add stiffly beated egg white and blen dwell. Spread mixture on five sides of bread cubes. Arrange on baking sheet. Bake in a preheated moderate oven (350° F.) 12 to cubes. 15 minutes.

Yield: 24 puffs.

Below are the spreads, or fill-ings, that you'll find good to have on hand for many uses.

Creamy Raisin Spread cup finely cut seedless raisins

- cup grated carrots
- cup cottage chese
- 2 tablespoons salad dressing

Cheese Fruit Spread

- cup creamy cottage chees 2 tablespoons chopped seedless raisins
- 2 tablespoons-chopped prunes

Cottage Cheese Spread cup cottage cheese

- 2 tablespoons chopped green pepper
- tablespoon chopped onion teaspoon prepared yellow
- mustard
- cup seedless raisins

Let's Ask Aunt Sal ...

BECAUSE this was such a 2 p.m. Mix down. very heavy month in the again until after su letter department, I'm going to in pans, buns not to try to make my replies as brief as possible, in order to jam in as many as I can. So don't think I'm 'mad at you' because I sound so curt and business like . I'm trying to be that way for a change.

Q.: I put some onions through my food chopper and they tasted so bad and turned the chopper a funny color. Why? (Mrs.

A. There was likely something wrong with those particular onions or the chopper had not been well rinsed before using. For the discoloring of the chopper give it a good rubbing with a piece of lemon.

Q.: So often red and green peppers are mentioned in foods but we cannot raise them here. Could one buy a large quantity and keep them for long?

A.: Peppers will keep over quite a few weeks in a cool place ...and I have kept them for many weeks by covering with melted paraffin wax. You can also can them for future use. Send me a stamped addressed envelope and I'll give you a recipe for canning them.

Q.: Can spaghetti be canned with tomato sauce? (Cayley)

A.: Not according to the best canning books. But you can can the sauce and then it only takes a few minutes to fill a pot of spaghetti to go with it.

Q.: How do you clean nonwashable curtains besides dry cleaning in gasoline? (Mrs. L.

L., Springside, Sask.)

A.: Place the curtains one at a time in a large paper bag in which you've placed 3 cups of corn meal or bran and 5 tblsp. borax. Shake well, then air on clothesline.

Q.: Have you the recipe for oatmeal cookies just like you (Box 44, Niverville, buy? Man.)

A.: I don't know whether these are to your taste, but they are good.

Oatmeal Cookies

1 cup cake flour, 1/2 tsp. soda, 1/4 tsp. salt, 2 cups rolled oats, 1 cup chopped cocoanut, ½ cup shortening, 1 cup sugar, 1 egg, 1/4 cup evaporated milk or light cream, 1 tsp. vanilla. Combine into dough and form into rolls. Place in refrigerator for 6 Then slice and bake in hours. oven 400 F. for 10 minutes.

Q.: I wanted the recipe for Air Buns. (Repeat)

A.: (I have not tried these but they were sent in by Mrs. R.E.P., Pleasantdale, Sask.)

At noon set one yeast cake in 1 cup warm water. At night make a batter of this with 2 cups warm water, 2 cups flour, 2 tsp. salt and leave over night. In morning add a cup warm wish a privil water, 2 cups sugar, 1 cup stamped sel shortening, flour enough to ope. There make soft dough. Let rise until this service.

Let rise again until after supper. Put in pans, buns not too close to-gether. Leave over night. Bake next morning.

Note: This recipe mentions. a yeast cake which is not obtainable now, so I don't know if one would be able to keep the fast rising yeast 'slowed down' enough for this.

Q.: Can anyone spare a copy Mrs. Beaton's cook book? (Mrs. G.F.S., Vernon, B.C.)

A.: Several readers have contacted me on this and offered their books for sale or loan. These letters I forwarded to

Q.: In cleaning oil paintings I think you once recommended linseed oil . . . was it boiled or raw? (Mrs. R.D.L.W., Dauphin, Man.)

A.: I don't remember speaking of linseed oil, but I do recall recommending deutoxide of hydrogen. Get this at drug stores and use in 8 times its amount in water. All dirt and stains will come off oil paintings like magic.

Q.: Where can I get cactii plants in Canada?

A.: Most florists and even the 15-cent stores generally stock them but the florists in eastern Canada stock a larger variety of them. Write to this address for what I believe is the largest stock: Ben Veldhuis, P.O. Box 1, Hamilton, Ontario.

Q.: I know you've given this before . . . but what solution do you use to remove wallpaper? (Mrs. T.H.)

A.: Salt petre in hot water about 3 tblsp. to a pail of water.

Q.: A 'tailor's canvas' is too firm and thick to use in strengthening a light weight material such as nylon plisse, what would you suggest using instead? — M.W., Weyburn, Sask.)

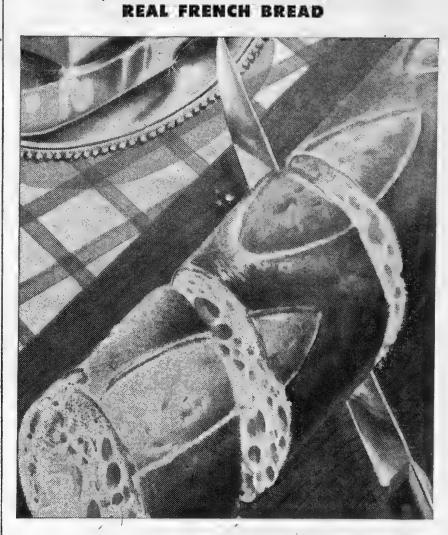
A.: I consulted a professional dressmaker on this and this is her advice: "A very fine broadcloth or a stiffening called Tarlatan. It comes only in pale blue but is ideal for dresses and blouses. Also any fine material that has a good cotton finish and is firm enough will do well.'

Q.: How can I clean varnished walls? - (I.M., Prince Al-

A.: Wash with mild solution of soap flakes to which a little ammonia has been added, or rub with kerosene and water. Dry well and you may have to retouch with a thin coat of shellac or varnish.

Note: All readers are invited to send their home making problems to Aunt Sal care of The Farm and Ranch Review, Calgary, Alberta. Kindly limit one question to a letter. If you wish a private reply enclose a stamped self-addressed envel-ope. There is no charge for

Surprise! Treat:



Gloriously Crusty, Wonderfully Tasty made with fast-acting DRY Yeast!

• Once you've nibbled the crust of this super-crispy French Bread you'll never be able to stop! Men will go on a bread diet for days with it! It's fascinatingly simple to make with this recipe-using the wonderful new Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast!

If you bake at home-forget your former worries with perishable yeast! Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast keeps fullstrength and fast-acting for months without refrigeration! Keep it in the cupboard-get a dozen packages to-day.

FRENCH BREAD

(makes 3 loaves)

1/2 cup milk

¾ cup water 1 tablespoon granulated sugar

2 teaspoons salt

2 tablespoons shortening

Remove from heat and cool to lukewarm. Meanwhile, measure into a large bowl 1/2 cup lukewarm water

1 teaspoon granulated sugar

and stir until sugar is dissolved. Sprinkle with contents of

1 envelope Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast

Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well; stir in lukewarm milk mixture. Measure into a large mixing bowl

41/2 cups once-sifted bread floo

Make a well in the centre and add liquids all at once. Mix thoroughly, then knead slightly in the bowl. Cover with a damp cloth and set in a warm place, free from draught; let rise until doubled in bulk. Punch down dough, cover with damp cloth and again let rise until doubled in bulk. Turn out on lightly-floured board and divide into 3 equal portions. Knead each piece lightly and shape, into a slim loaf

about 12 inches long. Place, well apart, on greased cookie sheets and with a pair of scissors, cut diagonal slashes in top of loaves, about 11/2 inches apart. Let uncovered, until doubled in bulk. Bake in a hot oven, 400°, for 15 minutes, then reduce oven heat to 350°, bake 15 minutes, brush with a mixture of 1 slightly-beaten egg white and 2 tablespoons water and bake until loaves are cooked-about 20 minutes longer. Cool bread in a draught, by an open window.



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Aunt Sal suggests . . .

True neighbors help each other, B.C.; Trail, B.C.; Nanton, B.C.; And do it day by day; And the letters from you readers prove, You really feel this way.

THE past month might be termed BANNER MONTH in my mail bag. Some months three hundred letters have come to my attention but this past month over 500 hit my desk with a heavy thud. I'm almost thinking of investing in a large wall map of Western Canada and posting it over my desk. Then I'd stick glass-headed pins on all the places from which I'd received glad tidings. The question that brought in the heaviest response was that one which

"Can you find me the recipe for COONTOWN CAKE?" — (Mrs. M. R., Keg River, Alta.)

I've about come to the conclusion that I am the lone woman in the four western provinces who does not possess this recipe. Or rather I'll say "didn't possess it ... " for I do now ... in glad abundance. Exactly
150 copies of this recipe came
post haste. Besides those living in the urban addresses of Montreal (yes actually), Winnipeg, Calgary, Brandon, Victoria, Vancouver, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, copies of Coon Towners came in from these: (Just read them over and note the varied addresses and pick out your own and count yourself acknowledged): Kneefeld, Man.; Ridgeville, Man.; Bin-carth, Man.; Boscombe, Alta.; Mosside, Alta.; Bold Point, B.C.; Deloraine, Man.; Roland, Man.; Netley, Man.; Lacombe, Alta.; Netley, Man.; Lacombe, Alta.; Craven, Sask.; Verlo, Sask.; Edrans, Man.; Ceylon, Sask.; Neepawa, Man.; Stuffer, Alta.; Clarleigh, Man.; Cecil Lake, B.C.; Abbey, Sask.; Clearwater, Man.; Hardisty, Alta.; Cobble Hill, B.C.; Bowsman, Man.; Scott, Sask.; Caron, Sask.; Bentley, Alta.; Vermilion, Alta.; Bundy, B.C.; Holden, Alta.; Irvine, Alta.; Ponoka, Alta.; Vulcan, Alta.; Hollyburn, B.C.; Innisfail, Alta.; Langley Prairie, nisfail, Alta.; Langley Prairie, B.C.; Cosmo, Alta.; Nanaimo, B.C.; Kelowna, B.C.; Prince George, B.C.; South Burnaby,

Lundbreck, Alta.; Maple Creek, Sask.; Campbell River, (I'm going to omit the provinces from now on), Winfield, Chauvin, Pendant D'Oreille, Endako, Pendant D'Oreille, Endako, Blackie, Moose Jaw, Cadomin, Breton, Empress, Coleman, New Westminster, Edgerton, Brock, Vernon, Endiang, Hemisburg, LaPorte, Lang Bay, Lynnmour, Salmon Arm, Cereal . . . I thought just for the fun of it and to let you enjoy with me all the weird and unusual names that places get fastened onto themselves I'd give you the whole list ... but I see that I'm only half-way through the stack that is resting beside me on the desk so I think Id better not use up any more valuable space with "name calling". But thank you everyone Everyone got into the act both men and women... of all ages, too. The youngest was a nine-year-old and the oldest (that admitted it) was over 80. And almost everyone of you stated; "This is the first time I have written to you, but at last here is a question that I can answer so wish to help you."

Quite a number of you said you had never tried out the recipe for Coontown. Well, I did . . . three times to be exact. The first time I followed it exactly . . . even to the chocolate icing sprinkled with walnuts. But we didn't fancy it with the

spice.

Now here it comes, the popular one and only:

Coontown Cake

2 eggs, ¾ cup brown sugar, ½ cup sour milk, 1 tsp. soda (in milk), ½ cup butter, ½ cup molasses, ¾ cup washed currants, 1 tsp. mixed spice, 2 cups (rounded) all-purpose flour.

Bake in two layers (in medium hot oven), about 30 minutes. Ice with chocolate sprinkled with walnuts.

Instead of the chocolate icing try one of these below:

Never Fail Brown Sugar Icing 1½ cups brown sugar, 3 tblsps. butter, 6 tblsps. milk. Bring to a full boil. Take from heat. Add 1 tsp. vanilla and beat until firm enough to spread

(and a surprisingly short time, too).

> Whipped Cream Icing (Imitation)

4 tblsps. soft butter, 7 tblsps. sifted icing sugar, ½ tsp. vanilla, 2 tblsps. cold milk, 2 tblsps. boiling water.

Combine in order given and don't spare the horses when it comes to beating it. Work in comes to beating it. icing sugar if needed.

Seems we are rather running to recipes this time. that Easter is past for this year, but this recipe for "EASTER PENNY CAKES" was asked for in previous issue. Can be served any time and the offerent the any time and the oftener, the better we think. After making this batch once, I found I had to double the size next time. Simply delicious!

English Easter Cookies

 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup white sugar, 1 cup self raising flour (1 used ordinary flour, so added $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. baking powder), ¼ cup currants, $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. lemon essence, 1 egg, 1 tblsp. castor sugar.

Cream butter, sugar and egg (leaving out a little of the white), and sift in other ingredients, work in currants and roll the dough out thin. Cut with very large fluted cutter. Bake for about 20 min. at 370° F. then take from oven and brush them with slightly beaten egg white and sprinkle with the castor sugar (I used plain granulated sugar). Return to oven and bake for 2 minutes more. (This made 18 over-sized cookies.) They were simply grand!

Bye bye for now . . and every good wish.

Aunt Sal.

The Dishpan Philosopher

I make my routine plaints and then I listen to the news again, and wonder why I ever thought that mine was such a hapless lot. We have our troubles here all right, but fire has never in the night besieged us with its dread alarm. Nor right here have we suffered harm from swirling floods with all their power both fields and homesteads to devour. And pestilence, so far at least, has asked no toll of man or beast. To lively somewhat winds we're prone but hurricanes are quite unknown. So, judged by what I hear and read, my ills are minor ones indeed.

Of course it's natural I guess to do some grumbling more or less. But thinking of the boy whose cry of "wolf" wore out I think I'll try and save my grousing for the things that only real misfortune brings.

Solution to last month's puzzle

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MAY is a rapidly moving month of change and progress, all the more marked after the long inertia of past months. We feel and see the changes. Even those who have not our privilege of seeing them at first hand are conscious of them physically, for they are in the air and in the blood. Those of us who are faced with more work than we can get through might well suspect that even the hands of the clock move more quickly than they did a while ago.

We have been made aware of the delights of a brand-new season, not of the calendar, sure, but of Nature's own mak-ing. The birds insist on claiming our attention, busy as we The burgeoning trees are full of life and movement, the feathered kin see to that. Each pair stakes out a claim and has a lot to say about it; there are disputes and quarrels, which are soon forgotten and hurt nobody. Then the building boom is on — there is quiet and calm, little brown hens sitting patiently on eggs, then the feeding of nestlings with father birds hustling around here and there, hunting for meals for the everhungry offspring. There is no squabbling now, no bird advertises the presence of eggs or babies. The tall poplars are their world, and their's alone at

At May's beginning the tractor's great shining blades fold the rich dark earth into furrows, and this is a fascination every Spring. The driver, riding over the world must feel a tremendous excitement in his co-operation with Nature. Old Mother Earth, released from winter's imprisonment, with his help again gives her fullness to mankind. She says "Plant well, in proper season, with good seed, and I will nourish you again, as before."

In mid-May the green tide flows over the fields. Grain by grain the close observer who takes time can see the soil part, and fresh life strat upward from the seed, myriads of tiny blades, marching in orderly rows. Fresh moisture has softened and quickened the hard kernels and conjured from them the promise of the bread of the world. Rain and sunshine have caused the miracle, and to my way of thinking May's rains are unlike any other in the year's cycle of months. It is truly a delight, soft, fresh, noisless. Its touch on the hand and cheek is like a greeting — a benediction. It is one of Nature's keys to unlock the ground and start this new life that rushes over the countryside. The birds tell of it when the sun rises from his bed, and when it makes a silvery mist as the lambent moon rises at the end of day to take over her watch.

Whatever man's alarms and fears, Nature goes her own tranquil way. From the pale, chill dawn to the last lingering rays of the crimson sunset, each day in the countryman's life wears around with its alloted tasks performed. The record of things done, and done well, brings a feeling of peace and satisfaction.

Safety tips

By ADDIS MILL

COMMON salt has many uses other than seasoning and preserving. Here are a few.

If a pie bubbles ove in the oven, or a saucepan on top of the stove, sprinkle salt on the mess. It will reduce the burnt oder, also make it easier to clean off the burnt matter.

Steep cabage, cauliflower and green of all kinds in salted water to remove grubs.

Sprinkle damp salt on hooked rugs and brush well. The colors will look much brighter.

Try salt for brushing your teeth. It may be combined with bicarbonate of soda or grit free soot. Soot may not sound like an attractive tooth cleanser, but it certainly leaves your teeth white.

Feeling "pooped"? Try a quick rub down with a coarse cloth dipped in either a hot or cold salt solution. Rinse well and rub briskly with a towel.

Salt may be used to restore energy in another way. If you take an occassional glass of have been perspiring heavily water to which a pinch of salt has been added. When body fluids are lost at a rate higher than normal they carry off more salt than the body can spare, hence the need for compensation.

Salt is excellent for dowsing a small fire, such as fat flaring on a stove. Other things may be as good, but they are not likely to be so handy.

Salt may be used for strained ankles, either human or animal. First bathe the ankle in hot soapsuds or vinegar and water. Make a brine dense enough to float a potato. Ssak a bandage in this and wind around the ankle, firmly but not too tightly, as the cloth shrinks when drying. Leave on overnight, or at least for several hours.

Is a head cold making breathing difficult? Dissolve a level teaspoon salt in a glass of warm water. Pour a little the palm of the hand and sniff up one nostril, keeping the other closed, then vice versa. Try it, and you will be able to keep your mouth

Magic DROP'h'BAKE BISCUITS

served with rich Chicken Stew





If you're looking for an eye-popping main dish that's not expensive, this is it!
Swish enough for entertaining—a mostfor-your-meat-money' family dish, too!
For perfect results in all your baking, you can depend on time-tried Magic Baking Powder.
Magic costs less than le per average baking—
protects from failure and the waste of costlier ingredients. Be sure you have Magic on hand.

Magic Drop'n' bake Biscuits

2 cups sifted pastry flour or 13/4 cups sifted all-purpose flour 4 tsps. Magic Baking Powder

Grease a cookie sheet. Preheat oven to 450° (hot). Mix and sift once, then sift into a bowl, the flour, Magic Baking Powder and salt. Cut in shortening finely; mix in parsley. Make a well in the flour mixture and add milk; mix lightly with a fork. Drop onto prepared cookie sheet, making 8 mounds. Bake in preheated oven 12 to 15 minutes. Serve hot. (For serving with a sweet accompaniment, just omit parsley.)

Chicken stew: Wash a 5-pound boiling fowl and cut into serving-sized pieces; place in a large saucepan, cover with boiling water and add 2 tsps. salt, ¼ tsp. pepper and if available, 1 tsp. monosodium glutamate; cover and simmer until chicken is tender. Melt 4 tbsps. butter or margarine; remove from heat and blend in 5 tbsps. flour; gradually stir in 1 cup milk and 2

¾ tsp. salt
5 tbsps. chilled shortening
2 tbsps. chopped parsley
2/4 cup milk

cups well-skimmed chicken stock. Cook, stirring constantly, until sauce is smoothly thickened; season to taste with salt and pepper; fry 2 tbsps. chopped onion and 1 can drained button mushrooms or ½ pound cleaned mushrooms, whole or sliced, and add to sauce. Arrange pieces of drained chicken and your choice of other cooked vegetables on a heated platter and pour on a little of the mushroom sauce; border platter with the hot Drop 'n' bake Biscuits. Serve remaining sauce in a sauce boat. Yield—6 to 8 servings.

Variations: Omit mushrooms from the

Variations: Omit mushrooms from the sauce and add any one of the following-cut-up drained pimiento and a little fried green pepper; 2 tsps. curry powder blended smoothly with 2 tbsps. cold water; a few drained capers.

A.W. NUGENT THE WORLD'S LEADING PUZZLEMAKER

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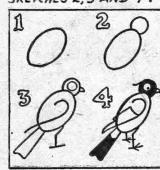
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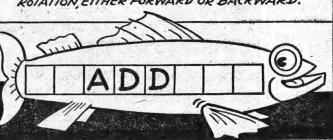
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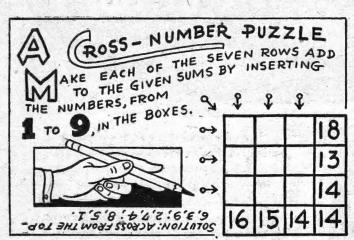
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BY DRAWING AN OVAL AND ADDINGTHE LINES AS IN SKETCHES 2,3 AND 4.

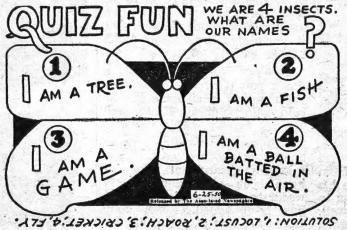


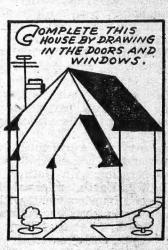
00 FIVE MORE LETTERS THE EMPTY BOXES TO SPELL THREE FISH BY READING THE LETTERS, IN ROTATION, EITHER FORWARD OR BACKWARD.

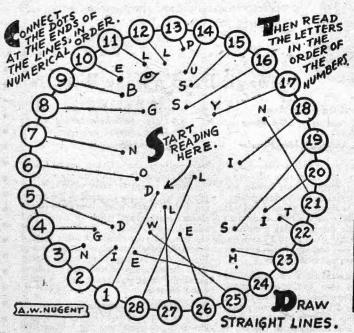






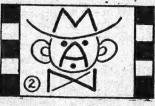






THIS SHOWS HOW OUT OF M-A-N. 1

YOU CAN DRAW HIS PICTURE.



OLUTION

ON THE DOTS TO PRODUCE SPELL DING DONG BELL PUSSY IS IN THE WELL.

** PAZES, ROSSTER, RABBIT, RACCON, RACKET, RAZOR, REEL, RIBBON, RING, RHING CEROS, ROCK, ROD, ROOF, RO

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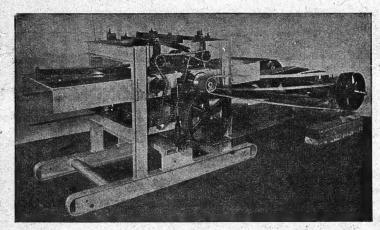
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